isions which now exist against hawkers and and may be justified upon the same princi-f the Legislature has the power to prohibit of articles of merchandize by hawkers and who are "going from place to place," and nsiderations connected with trade chooses to it, it certainly has the same power to prohibit e class from doing the same act, and acts sim. haracter, in the vicinity of religious meetings; ere are much higher considerations to justify cise in the latter case than in the former laws have for some time existed in other and have been found to be highly salutary in eration, and have given rise to no complaint. nont and Connecticut, the restriction extends niles from the place of meeting-and the mode eeding against offenders is much more sumnd severe than the one proposed by this bill. committee are, for these reasons, of opinion, ere is no sufficient objection to granting the of the petitioners,-and the quiet of the com-, as well as a proper regard to the demands of large portion of our citizens, and the example States, justify the passage of the accompasill. For the Committee.

GEORGE ASHMUN.

NEW EDITION—ENLARGED.

ch 19, 1838.

NEW EDITION—ENLARGED.

CHURCH MEMBER'S GUIDE.—By J. A. James, M., Birmingham, Eng. Edited by J. O. Choules, A. M. Edition. With an Introductory Essay. By HUBBARD powers of the Boudoin Street Church, Boston, ork ever published has appeared better adapted to exvarious members of churches to engagedness in the ge of duty than this interesting GUIDE. It is printed revenient size for a pocket companion. The rich and return the aged and the young, persons holding official stadio private members, will all find instruction calculated of them material aid.

ad private members, will all find instruction calculated them material aid.

First of congratulation on the appearance of this work mest wishes for its universal circulation, have been reby the publishers from ministers and brethren in every of the country. A distinguished minister in South Carrites: "I shall try to encourage the churches in this of the State to aid in the circulation of this invalvable. of the State to aid in the circulation of this invalvable. A gentleman in Virginia writes: "I wish every Chrispossess the Church Member's Guide."

set every religious periodical work has most cordially nended its distribution in the churches.

respected pastor of a Congregational church in the violation, thus writes to the publishers:

respected pastor of a Congregational church in the vinification, thus writes to the publishers:

vas prepared, from my acquaintance with some other of this same author, to be pleased with this. But the lof the book which I have just completed, has coume that, much as I esteemed the author, I have had andequate conceptions of the value of this work. I have a found so much, and so valuable instruction of a practical property of the conception of the control of the practical within, so small a compass; and I verily believe the best interests of the church of Christ, and of the indistribution of the concept of the control of the control of the indistribution of the indistribution of the indistribution of the control of t

and directions is calculated to confer."

s work is peculiarly seasonable, and gives to every member the Christian community, a word of salutary advice.—

publishers with confidence recommend THIS NEW EDI
of the "GUIDE," believing that the valuable Essay by

Vinslow, will give it an additional value in the estimation

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

reh 21. 31 Publishers, 59 Washington street.

BOOKS.

E General Catalogue, Sabbath School Books and Tracts sublished by the Methodist Book Concern at New York, r sale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washington, at their wholesale and retail prices.

6. Bibles of different sizes and quality; prices varying 50 cents to \$9.

binson's Calmet, ephus' Wurks—Rollins' Ancient History, evclopedia Americana, 13 vols.

cyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.

nson's Sermons and Plans,

Cullock's Evidences of Christianity,

ck's Works—Butterworth's Concordance,

norm's Reflections—Woods on Depravity,

of which are warranted to be cheap at our retail prices

peral discount will be made to wholesale purehasers. pedia Americana, 13 vols. peral discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

Kencise, A great variety of other Religious and Historical

e are prepared to furnish to order all approved Theologics istorical and Miscellaneous Books, which can be procured D. S. KING Agent N. E. Conference.

Periodical and Book Store. WEEKS, JORDAN & CO.,

BLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ALL POPULAR PERIODICALS,

THE FAMILY NURSE. R Companion of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. Child, revised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical So-

"How shall I cure Dyspepsia?"
"Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it."

This book merely contains the elements of nursing, and is o means intended to supersede the advice of a physician-simply a household friend, which the unexperienced may all on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when amply a nousenoto friend, which the unexperienced may all on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when it cal advice is either unnecessary or cannot be obtained." It published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washingstreet, (up stairs.)

PRETERM

f every description, executed with neatness, and on resses, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz. Kas;

IFMLETS—such as Sermons,
ddresses, Catalogues, &c.;

DOBILLS;

DOBILLS;

DOBILOS;

DOBING;

Tack Manufacturers', Shea
Manufacturers', &c. &c.;

Manufacturers', &c. &c.;

Manufacturers', &c. &c.;

Manufacturers', &c. &c.;

Tax Bills, &c. &c.;

Tax Bills, &c. &c.;

Orders from the Country promptly attended to. BOSTON WESLEYAN LIBRARY.

OCATED in the Library Room of the Methodist Episco-Jpal Church in Bromfield Street. Persons desirous of ob-ning shares, or subscribing, will find the Librarian in at-dance every Friday evening from 7 to 9. CHANDELIER FOR SALE.

OR SALE, a good second hand Chandelier, suitable for a meeting-house or large hall. Also, two large stoves, a meeting house or large hall. Also, two large stored deventeen hanging lamps.

The above articles will be sold low, (as they belong to a second large line) on 10 SAME. ety that have no further use for them.) on application to SAML-MITH, at the Courier office, No. 4 Congress square, or to Mo-ts MELLEN, 38 Union street.

PHINEAS HOWES, TERCHANT TAILOR, No. 11 Washington street, (up tairs,) keeps constantly on hand an as-ortment of Brood-oths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be made to order, short notice. The patronage of the public is respectfully licited.

BOARD, permanent and transient. may be obtained at M. DAGGETT'S.

No. 5 Brattlt Square.

Jan. 10. y

TERMS OF THE HERALD. 1. The HERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If perent is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00

not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen conths, unless paid. 3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Mains, and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to thom payment may be made.

4. All Communications designed for publication, should be ddressed to the Editor, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, and see post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers. 6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters volving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the reviers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subperibers, and the name of the post office to which papers are sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstand or mistake.

MION PS



Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Pairmage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1838.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor. D. S. KING. Agent.

Office No. 32 Washington Street.

Vol. IX. No. 15.]

DAVID H. ELA, Printer.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.] TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS In the Northern and Eastern Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR BRETHREN-It is now nearly three years since I said, in the presence of a brother who was an abolitionist, and whose public relation to the periodical press has enabled him since to perform an influential not think so, and therefore persisted in his course. And yet, if there had been at that time as clear evidence of such a tendency as there now is, he would what at first is abhorrent. The principle is approached by slow advances—it is looked at from a distance, and in different aspects, until,

seen too oft, familiar with the face, We first endure, [then favor,] then embrace."

Such appears to be the progress of some minds on this question in our church. Already a division begius to be spoken of as a possible, nay, as a probable event. And the object is, by agitation, by separate organization, and various other means, to prepare the way; for schismatics, of course, desire to have their vision, it is right that they should get as many with them as possible. Hence, having in their own minds party has been that of censure, and a wholesale charge that we are the friends and advocates of whatever may be the consequences to the Church," they will direct their measures in view of the possible or probable results. They will be preparing the way and watching their opportunity. "We do not know," says one in a private conversation, and one too who is connected with an abolition press, "we do not know that we shall separate from the Church; and if we do, we do not know that we shall get ready by the next General Conference!!!" Of course circumstances and prospects will hasten or retard this event. stances and prospects will hasten or retard this event; the Church.

started upon this new crusade to rescue our Zion site direction, for the sake of bread. Alas! for

party is the sole and responsible cause of any division that may follow! The brethren are certainly welcome to all the protection that this gossamer screen can afford them. But it will not do! Responsibilities are not so easily shaken off and packed upon bring them to him, and renew their request, and then others. Who begun this movement? Who are de renew their complaints that they are "denied their termined to urge it on at all hazards? Who are assiling the rules of the Church, the officers of the Church, high and into a compliance with their measures, for the sake low; the periodicals of the Church, and all her instiutions? Who are assailing a large portion of their brethren, by asserting that theirs is not the Christian

Not only does the course of the abolitionists tend to

submit to their course, and bow our necks to their measures, there will-be no schism! and if we will not they shall drive on in their course, and on us be the sequences! We thought these brethren professed to be opposed to slavery and to popery, but this looks a little too much like a determination to have their own way, at the expense for others-a little too much like making their own unofficial, unsanctioned will, the law of others. At any rate they may find themselves deceived in the great day of accounts as to the party on whom the crime of schism will rest; and if mistake not, the judgment of all judicious men will be against them here. If they are willing to say it is justifiable schism, and are willing to assume the responsibility, so be it; we shall then know where to meet them; but this attempt to ward off the responsibility part in the abolition controversy, that if the abolitionists persisted in their course they would divide the
Church. To this remark he replied, "If I thought
so, I would have no more to do with it." But he did showing, therefore, the tendency of their course is revolutionary. Mr. Storrs even acknowledges that a division must follow unless their opposers yield, for dence of such a tendency as there now is, he would have seen it, and would have revolted from it. It is they seen it, and would have revolted from it. It is they seen it, and would have revolted from it. It is they themselves are determined to persist; and he speaks advisedly. Again we say then, to all our candid brethren, who love the Church better than they love abolitionism, that if present measures are persisted in by abolitionists, there must be a division of the Church—the abolitionists themselves expect it, unless they can subdue us all to their will.

Now we certainly do not wish to be wilful in this matter; but let these brethren bear in mind, that the position we occupy, in relation to them, is not one of our choosing. It is a matter of their own getting up. The Church was peaceably pursuing that course which the providence of God seemed to have marked way; for schismatics, of course, desire to have their party as strong as possible. If they can get the great whole of the northern conferences to go with them, so much the better. If they can get a majority in the General Conference, that would be better still, for their they could compel others to submit or revolt; in either case the power and the institutions of the Church would be in their hands. But at any rate, if these leaders think there must be a division, or they must represent the proposed and of practical inference from the principle was assumed and persisted in, in a manner altoout for her; and with what success, let the songs of leaders think there must be a division, or they must give up their course, and if they are determined not to do the latter, then their own standing and their ecclesiastical existence would lead them to adopt strong measures, and make vigorous efforts, to take as large a portion with them as possible. This is human natural total and persisted in, in a manner altogether unsuited to the character of fallible and erring men. Many could not go with them—a vast majority of the Church, in fact—and the consequence has been urged, in public and in the character of the c a portion with them as possible. This is human nature. And in fact, they make themselves believe that in the official judicatories of the Church, against the ure. this is duty; for if it is right for them to make a division, it is right that they should get as many with

stances and prospects will hasten or retard this event; and when men begin to calculate about "getting ready," we may conclude the way is preparing. Nor would it be strange, since no one can be supposed to desire a division, if those who are taking he very course to produce a schism, should keep themselves and each other in countenance by saying. "We do not desire a division—we mean nothing evolutionary." All this is very easily said, and may in a certain sense be true; and yet it may still be true that their course is revolutionary, and that they suspect as much themselves, florary, and there is very easily said, and may in a certain sense be true; and yet it may still be true that their course is revolutionary, and that they suspect as much themselves, florary, and that they suspect as much themselves, florary, and there is very easily said, and may in a certain sense be true; and yet it may still be true that their course is revolutionary."

South in the thousands of charges which these men have brought against their brethren, who differ from them. Our southern brethren are "robbers, and thieves, and kidnappers," and we are their "application," and thieves, and thieves, and kidnappers," and thieves, and kidnappers, and kidnapper be a quotation of a great part of their "sayings and doings," to repeat the thousands of charges which and they act advisally when they determine upon a have sacrificed not only our Christianity, but the prinsystematic and preserving opposition to the Church and its officers, whatever may be the consequences to consider us, not merely under a mistake, but actual-It is sometimes the case under such circumstan- ly criminal to the full extent of the charges they in ces, that the disaffected party will make themselves believe, and try to make others believe, that if any divisions or schisms follow, those who oppose them are repentance—and then refer to the severity of Christ responsible; and in this way they greatly comfort and his apostles toward the Scribes, and Pharisees, selves in their course, and, as they imagine, wash and others, as a justification of their course! Is this their hands in innocency. The abolitionists are at this time making some very noticeable attempts of the abatement of brotherly love, that the encouraging this kind: and I allude to them here as illustrative of of suspicion and jealousy, are the very elements of the remarks made above, and also to show that the abbilitionists are anticipating a division, and desire to be timely in their efforts to get clear of the responsi-"A great central Methodist Anti-Slavery Convena church be kept united? A suspicion of moral corhon " has just been announced, to be held in Utica, ou the other, must gender strifes and schisms, fatal to N. Y., on the second and third days of May next. The committee, in calling it, among other remarkable things, say, "It is not desired as far as we know, to adopt, at our approaching convention, any revolutionary measures." Again they say, "We have no fear and tyrants—that but for these supporters of sin, the that asserting our own rights, or pleading the rights of others, will rend the Church; and if the oppressive measures of others produce such a result, upon them This language cannot be mis- haps, these persons, as has been the case in some aken-it is full of meaning. You will understand stances, will no longer hear these ministers. And this is an official document, put forth by a committee, this, by the way, seems to many of the abolitionists to appointed for that purpose, of eight ministers of the M. E. Church. These brethren do not know that it will be desirable to pass any revolutionary measures! was to get the small fry, and then they should be sure of this however they seem not fully certain, and at of the larger fish, for the reason that "the great fish any rate they have no fear that their course will rend the Church, but more than intimate that opposition to them may, and upon their opposers, they in advance, charge the consequences! Now what is this, fairly translated?—Why, our brethren who have from profane hands, as they would have us believe, very modestly tell us, if all the Church will fall in with their views and measures, there will be no danger of a schism, (indeed!) but if we refuse to fall in fer of a schism, (indeed!) but if we refuse to fall in fer of a schism, (indeed!) but if we refuse to fall in for? Will these our accusers embrace us? Or, if with their views, or oppose their course, the Church all this is slander, will there be much ground for may be divided! Nevertheless, as there would be no Christian union left? To the foregoing consideraon if they were not opposed, therefore the oppos- tions may be added, under this head, the divisions exers are the cause of schism, and "unon them be the concited in individual societies. It seems to be a princirequences !"

The age of wonders is not passed. Former ages

their own way, and that they will keep up an unceasmay have had their physical wonders-their super- ing agitation, until they succeed. If they form but a wonders, their wondrous heroes and sages. minority, in an official board or in a society, they will But it was reserved for the presentage to astonish the world by its logical wonders! Opposition to a party of professed reformers is a cause without which there would be no division; therefore, opposition to such a they are repulsed, they return again with as much

religion? And yet these brethren tell us, if we will in each other, and in their immediate pastors, but the ** Southern religion is not Christianity."—Writer in highest officers of the Church also are assailed, and the confidence of the people and of ministers in their offi-

destroyed. The bishops are called popes, their the whole into confusion. Now, to see the applicaofficial course irrepresented as being directed by their tion of these remarks to the present subject, let any pro-slavery priciples; their aldresses to promote peace and to detad their own dicial course are published to the widd as "defence of slave-holding"—

one inquire whether it was ever supposed that our official periodicals were instituted to be the guardians of the official doings of the conferences, and for the and it is resolved as a defence of state-initial purpose, when these get out of their places, to whip the bishops are unpers. Who does not see that such them in again? This would be setting one man to govern hundreds, surely! It would be arrraying con-It is subverting a order, and shaking the very foundations of our eclesiastical system. How many of other, and conferences against each other, and papers and papers our people look upn the bishops as monsters! But against conferences. Such a state of things migh a few days since, class leader it the interior of Mas- cord well with the views and feelings of any who wish with the views and feelings of those who have labored head of the editor of house Watchman; and that he had stated, if he could at at him, he could take it off himself to the glory of 64 and," added the class leader, "I have no doubt shop Hedding would justify him?" Now althoughe leading accusers of the bishops believe no suching, yet this, and other cases that might be now their cases that might he now how how their cases. There is cases that might he now how how their cases. minds of those who are 1 by them; and how the Church is losing her bonof union and ministerial then, do the editors of the Advocate leave each deution to this effect :-

This resolution, it is trawas a little too strong for berment? Candid brethren judge ye. ome of the preachers prot, as it might operate to where the seeds of revolon have not only taken present at the convention, 1 " declared that he had -is it not time to pause? ow much farther will process, with the vain Pe that it will not result in schism? If you rally round the scandard of the Church, and discard ose associations which are principles of righteousness. working this revolut, the Church may still be

Conference has sid? fould it be expected to do ss than this? Certainly not, by any reasonable man, vhichever side he my beon. Again I ask, Is not he Advocate set for the deence of the Church against attacks, whether from athen or without? And has not the Church been assaed-General Conference, nnual conferences, quartrly conferences, bishops, ministers, missionary secretary, Missionary Society, Discipline, and all? And thei, forsooth, because after the official periodical of the Church has borne it all with marvellous patience and silence, it at length finds it duty to speak out in efence of the Church, it an odium upon this as wells other institutions of the Church, that they may proceed in their revolutionary course, unrebuked and unontradicted? If the General Conference was righthas the Advocate done any more than its duty? "Ht the General Conference Who sys this? This body is the Church in its congregued wisdom, and it has decided one way; a small fracion of the Church dissent-deeral Conference-depunce its official organ for defending it-denounce he bishops for complying with

tionary, I know not wat is. against the Georgia conference and the Baltimore en Church to its original principles and purity! And conference But a noment's reflection will show what, if after all their agitation, they do not succeed that this cannot be desret, except for the purpose of in getting a majority? disunion. Whoever looks into our ecclesiastical system will see that every part is skilfully adapted to its far committed to their respective principles, and too own particular position, and when it is carefully kept much alienated in feeling to walk together. And to the discharge of its own particular functions, there they do succeed in getting a majority, the same res is not a jarring chord in the entire system, and no danger, therefore, to the peace and unity of the parts. be a serious question, whether principles and measure But let any one of its numerous functionaries, individual or organic, step aside from its own appropriate that cool, unprejudiced examination which would warrant their soundness and safety to the Church if one functionary ges out of place, and another, in the plenitude of its zeal, leaves its own work to corby which such a revolution in the Church would be rect the error, this will only create the greater disor-

report of this kind, however vague and incredible. t No wonder Mr. Storrs had no objections to these rinciples-for if he had discovered that the General Conference acted unconstitutionally, and he therefore did not

* It is surprising with what greedy gullibility stories of

sachusetts, in a seam which has been abundantly the Church to be in confusion, and to be rent by the visited by Methodist nti-slavey lecturers, stated, that ern Methodishad ofered a reward for the with the views and feelings of those who have labored cases that might be nam show how their course a power above them, a power whose action is calcuaffects the reputation of use veneral le men, in the confidence by such schisme measures. No wonder partment of the Church to its own appropriate rethat, with such training whey receive, a Methodist sponsibilities. But what shall we say of those who convention, in Cazenovia, Y., should get up a resowish to derange this order; who, not content with interfering in an unofficial way, to pass censures and "That we will not receive our circuits and stations any preacher, by the appoinent of a bishop, who will not receive petitions and morials, and suffer them to be acted upon."

Interioring in an unomicial way, to pass consures and arraign ecclesiastical functionaries, are pressing also the judicatories, periodicals, and officers of the church, to endeavor if possible, to array them against each other? Does not this look like schism and dismem-

I cannot dismiss this train of thought, without bringthrow them out of someture appointment—for it was aimed not only at thishop, but at the itinerancy under the bishop. It is in fact a measure which if generally adopted, won compel the ministry to revolt, or deprive them oneir standing, as the pas- importance, in any complex system, of keeping every tors of the Church. I hasaid the tendency of this attack upon the bishops is to drive our people to revolt. And here we have proof. Here is a case tem especially, so very complex and extended as it root, but have come to mrity. The very essence of that resolution is rank tson to the Church—and ous observance of this principle. Equally evident is it was not only moved, bu armly advocated by one it that, for the same important reasons, official acts are of the secretaries of the evention. And its sup- to be judged of, and official errors corrected, in an porters, be it remembered, re the leading members, official way, according to the regular order of the as I am informed, of the Modist Church at Utica, Church. In any other way, no man can expect any where Mr. Storrs resides And Mr. S. bimself was thing but discord, crimination and recrimination, ranpresent at the convention, 1 "declared that he had no objections to the resolon, but would connect, ular excitements and personal enmities. What, then, inasmuch as brethren objed to it, that it should be are the legitimate fruits of calling in question the laid on the table. And ahis at a conference anti-official acts of bishops and ministers, and of Church slavery convention, six mass since. Is there no indicatories, before popular assemblies, and in the public periodicals? This the abolitionists do. Lecturers better, you that love the fer of the Church better, you that love the fer of the Church better. ter than abolitionism—forwiothers I have no hope show men, women, and children, that our bishops are ou venture upon this crablag verge? How much acts unconstitutionally—that certain annual conferenuserpers of their rights-that the General Conference onger will you venture aid in this revolutionary ces have violated the Methodist charter-that some and that the entire Church has swing no tyrannical.

These things, as you know, brethren, are publishe saved, although a vaspount of evil even now is unare resolved in popular conventions, called and man-aged by a party. And these things are so common the Church, and poins of the membership only, that we almost become insensible to their enormity, that we can trace thuarks of a revolutionary pro-cess; other officers the Church, and especially the the devotion, peace, and integrity of the Church. central official papers come in for a large share of vituperation and cerre. The Advocate is blamed because it will not plish both sides, as it is termed.

Suppose it possible, or even probable, that errors of this kind have been committed, is this the way to correct them? Has not the Church made provision for On this subject I he very little to say, as the editors the correction of abuses, and are not such provisions are amply able to vilicate their own course. I only the grand conservative principles of the body? And when other methods are adopted, what can we expares nothing appaining to the Church. What—for a moment let n inquire—what is the design of and finally dissolved? I confess, brethren, I look he Christian Advote, with the other official papers? upon this state of things with astonishment. Conthe Christian Advote, with the other orneral papers? I upon this state of things with astonishment. Confist it not the organ the Church? Are not its editors appointed by its General Conference, and responsible to it? In it be supposed, then, that the Advocate will oppe the wil of the General Conference brether give for their course? None but what are cance, and give its clumns as channels for the aboli-tionists to do whathe General Conference advised cers and judicatories are all so radically wrong, that hem not to do? It it is sad, "The Advocate should they will not correct each other's abuses and sins. But ask, How neutral? Is the Advo- This is the sum and substance of their plea. Accordcate wrong in saying and defending what the Gener- ing to this, we are now in a state of revolution. These men have resolved the Church into its original elements, and start anew to excite a fashion to their liking, the decomposed elements of ecclesiastical so-

If they say they are willing to let the present organization stand, pro forma, as the lawyers say, and that, for an experiment, they will attempt in their way, by movements not recognized by the Church, to reform and correct the corrupt mass, then we, as friends of the Church, are disposed to inquire how they propose to do this? The specimens they have already given us shall answer. They will get annual conferences is denounced as unfair and me-sided, and unworthy where they can, to refuse to do the regular conferof patronage! And why althis? Why, but to bring ence business until they can have "their rights," as ence business until they can have "their rights," as they call it-they will send their agents to hang round the different conferences at their annual session form societies, hold their ex-parte meetings with the young men, and get as many as they can pledged to their particular measures-preachers will leave the itinerant ranks and turn abolition agents, either because they do not choose to take an appointment from such bishops, or because they do not choose to go to termine to take their orn course—denounce the General Conference—depunce its official organ for desolve that they will not receive preachers who are apthe will of the Generi Conference—and all this on their own private jud ments. If this is not revoluform, and bring back an unconstitutional General Cor The Advocate is blaned, again, for not coming out ference and usurping bishops to their duty, and a fall Why, then there must be a sons will also give the same results. Besides, it might effected, would not so unsettle the principles of order and so loosen all the bands of constitutional govern ment, as to render inefficient the soundest enathis kind are swallowed down by a portion of our citizens.

A morbid appetite is begotten, which has become insatiate, and craves indulgence, and finds its gratification in every tion—popular agitation is at best a doubtful expedifeature of this process, among many—popular agitation—popular agitation is at best a doubtful expedi ent for reform, even in civil society-in the Church it is decidedly bad; and I hesitate not to say, that a change, either in the principles or the administration of the moral discipline of the Church, brought about by popchoose to receive an appointment from any officer of the General Conference, he might well justify the people for not choosing to receive a preacher stationed by such offi-But this subject, with some others, I must postpon

cial and Christia character is inpaired; in some cases | der; and such a course, followed up, would throw | till my next letter. In the mean time, brethren, let me beg your careful and prayerful attention to the foregoing views of this subject, and believe me, as

ever, your Christian brother and fellow servant.

[Whole No. 445.

W. Fisk.

Wesleyan University, Feb. 24, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. REPLY TO REV. DR. FISK'S

Third Letter, addressed " to the Ministers and Mem-bers in the Northern and Eastern Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

REV. AND DEAR SIR-You will not assume that it s impossible, and that in the history of the church, it has never occurred, that opposition to any course of measures adopted for the purpose of bringing about any great moral reform, has been the cause of the dismemberment of the church. Nor will you assume that it is impossible, for your own present measures to be calculated to produce such a result. If, then, there is a possibility that such may be the case, does it not beco ne your duty to look well to the character of your efforts, as much as it is ours to look well to the character of our own? The fact that our measures are new and unpopular with a majority of the church and nation,-that they have not yet received the sanction of the regular ecclesiastical authorities of our church,-that their projectors may have been born in a stable and cradled in a manger,—that in the prose-cution of their efforts they have manifested imperfections common to humanity,—or that they have been warmly opposed by great and good men, does not prove that they are not of God, or that they will not prevail and accomplish the object designed. Your purpose to make out the schismatic tendency

of our measures, and throw the whole responsibility of such an event on us, appears to become more fixed as you advance. In the selection of materials to ac-complish this design, it should be definitely seen, that the character of these extracts very materially depends upon their connection with the points in debate, for the illustration of which they were used. Almost any thing may be proved by disconnected sentences, especially when they are selected and wrought up under the hand of a master, whose ability in controversy has been matured by long exercise, and whose power has more than once been felt on other subjects. And more especially, when he has fixed his purpose, and summoned all his energies for the desruction of what he conceives to be a very dangerous heresy. He then moves to the accomplishment of his purpose, with an intensity of effort which the "nature of the human mind forbids to be more, and the character of the individual forbids to be less." In such a case, if the cause be holy and the motives pure, success will generally crown effort. But if otherwise, though the individuals who stand opposed to such efforts, may be few in numbers and feeble in intellectual strength, yet the blessing of the Highest-He who "turns the hearts of the children of men, as the rivers of water are turned," will crown their exertions with success. He will glorify himself in the manifestation of His own truth, and in vindicating loftiest aspirings may be humbled, the proudest intellects brought to bow to the majesty of truth; while the weak, the poor and the oppressed are raised up and made to rejoice, not in the fall of others, but that He who is able has come down to deliver.

Our object, you must acknowledge, is second in in-portance to but one other, the regeneration and salvation of the world. But if (as I doubt not it must appear to all who have bestowed proper atten-tion to the subject) the emancipation of the downtrodden and cruelly-degraded race, of more than two millions five hundred thousand of the descendants of Africa, is intimately connected with, if not absolutely necessary to the success of the gospel, if indeed it could be made to appear that the immortal destiny of only one of these, our fellow-beings, was suspended on the emancipation of the whole, the object would be sufficient to arrest the attention of the whole church, and warrant measures for their emancipation. That the gospel can exert its full energies upon them before they are emancipated, you will not presume to affirm. The testimony of our Wesleyan brethren, missionaries employed in the West Indies, together with the moral glories which have crowned emancipation there, put this point beyond all dispute.— Viewed, therefore, in its religious bearings, our object is one of the most worthy which can engross the attention of the philanthropist or Christian.

As to our measures, it is the more necessary to look

at these, as an uninformed person—if he did not take the impression, upon the reading of your third letter, that our principal design was the dismemberment o the church, would suppose that such are their direct tendency. But as members and ministers in the church, we have not done, nor do we design to do, any thing contrary to the Discipline of the church. We wish to treat the subject of slavery, just as we do any other subject, just as our fathers in the church did, just as Methodist preachers were exhorted to do formerly, by the highest judicatory of the church, when Annual Conferences were required to consider this subject, to advise the General Conference, and to committees to draw up petitions to Legislatures in relation to it. Our design is to use that freedom of speech and the press, as citizens, members and ministers of the church, which we never sacrificed, and which are perfectly consistent with our characters and relations in life, and which we believe the wants of the bleeding, manacled slave require of This is all we desire. And why should we not do this? Do you say that it is not so much to the discussion of the subject in a fair and Christian spirit that you are opposed, but only to the temper, extrava-gances, and evident tendencies of this controversy? If there be any bad tendencies, have they not been created, to say the least, as much by the spirit of our opponents as by ourselves? We most solemnly be lieve they have. But suppose our principles and measures to have been proposed in the least offensive form possible, would they have been any more acceptable? I doubt whether they would; and I must believe that the opposition is more to these than to the men who advocate them, or to the character of the present controversy. If it were not so, why not meet the brethren on the great questions at issue Is not this what they ask? Would it not harmoni all hearts? But our brethren in the South think it inexpedient, and they cannot be discussed without asperity. What! a moral question of such a nature that it cannot be discussed by good men? Will slavery ever be destroyed without discussion?

Let us look for a moment at the position of our churches in the North. In the course of events, the attention of the nation has been aroused to the examination of an evil most cruel and ruinous in its cha racter and influence on those whom it afflicts, and most alarmingly dangerous in its influence on church and state. Hundreds and thousands of the wise and good, among whom are many justly esteemed for their talents and virtues, who in their former life have been the patrons and ardent advocates of the

(Concluded on last page)

Revivals.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

NEWBURY, MASS. We have within a few weeks received more than 60 on probation, a good proportion of whom are young mea. They were all first recommended by vote of the Leaders' Meeting and then received before the church. The duty of receiving the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, has, according to our discipline and the Bible, been urged upon them as a present duty, with a good degree of success.

Although the work of conviction seems to have abated in a degree, we have a revival of the work of God still, and we expect it will continue until all the sin, of error, and of prejudice deep foundations of sin, of error, and of prej shall be broken up, and God rule alone over all.

The good cause of abolitionism, let me sny, goes on here, and the prayer for the emancipation of the bond-man, our brother, often mingles with that which goes up from the lips and hearts of young converts in behalf of the heathen and the degraded. F. P. TRACY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. SANDWICH, N. H.

BR. BROWN-I have received a very interesting let ter, from Sandwich, New Hampshire. My friend writes, that they have had a glorious revival in that vicinity of late. The Methodists, Free-Will-Bap tists, and the Congregationalists, held a union protracted meeting of twenty-two days, which resulted in the conversion of about two hundred souls. Many who are men of influence, with their families, are numbered among the saved. Many interesting scenes occurred. I will mention one.

A Mr. M., who had been forward for prayers, invited a pious brother to call at his house after meet-He went. Mr. M. took him by the hand and "God bless you. Have you come to pray for He said, "Yes." They knelt, and were soon joined by another man, and his wife, who were seek-ing the Lord, who lived near, and also by a young nan. The two men and their wives, and the young man named, were happily converted to God. I hope that the preacher there will furnish an account for the M. NEWHALL.

Springfield, Vt., March, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. WINCHESTER, N. H.

BROTHER BROWN-Permit me to say, to the praise of God, while our beloved Zion is gloriously receiving the manifestations of divine mercy, and New England especially, notwithstanding her abolition principles, is witnessing the mighty power of converting grace, we are not altogether forgotten in Winchester. Within four weeks past between 20 and 30 have, we trust, been made to rejoice in the pardoning love of Christ. May the good work spread, until the world Yours in love, C. R. HARDING.

March 28.

FOR ZION'S HERALD BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT.

DEAR BROTHER.-Since I last wrote, God has blessed us here. Somewhere near thirty have joined on probation. We have been permitted to see sevenby forward to the altar at a time. The youth, some Sabbath School children. They were mostly Since our meeting closed, the Congregationalists

have had prayer meetings every evening, with occasionally a sermon, which embraces a number of weeks. Much good has been done. Several have been converted, and the church has been quickened. ...The course of the onpressed receives our supple to in this cause. Wm. H. Brewster. do in this cause.

Missionary.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.] LETTER FROM SOUTH AMERICA. To the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the

DEAR BROTHER-The state of this mission differs in nothing important from that in which it was repre-sented to you in my last communication, except in r of our congregation. This, as we anticipated, has decreased in proportion as the heat of the eason has become intense; and, instead of an eager throng, that weekly crowded our preaching house, we have but a scattered audience, which comes to endure the inconvenience of our situation. To thus witness the absence of scores from the house of God, who were just becoming attracted to it by an interest in his word, inflicts a pang too poignant to be felt, in all its withering power, but by the anxious heart of a missionary on a benighted shore. After having marked. with trembling interest, the growing attention, the re-flecting aspect, the heaving bosom, and the occasional gust of tears, in a portion of our assembly, how could we witness their departure without the most heart-rending emotion? We saw that the deep sleep of a whole life was beginning to be disturbed-that an occasional glance was taken at the agitating records of conscience, and that the concerns of eter-nity were peopling the field of vision; but their ab-

sence from the house of worship before the decisive

purpose was formed—before the controling principles of the Gospel were firmly fixed in the mind, threat-

ens to ruin all that Divine truth had begun to effect

in their hearts.

But our hopes must thus continue to be alternately kindled and quenched until we can erect a chapel in this city: for we have now arrived at a point in our experiment beyond which there remains no uncertainty. We must build a house, or, to a great extent, fail in our enterprise. Such is the strength of those reasons which support this conclusion, that were they spread before the Church, in all their number and force, none could hesitate to adopt it. Though some of these reasons are common to all cities, in every country, the strongest of them are peculiar to this But of these cogent considerations we have here only room to advert to one, which consists in the heat of this climate. During most of the long summers, common to this latitude, where locations are so near the level of the ocean as this vast plain, on the borders of which we are situated, the heavens glow with almost torrid fervors. There are cities in South America less than half our distance from the equator, which never feel that burning sun that blazes over Buenos Ayres—and, perhaps, there is not another spot on the globe whose inhabitants have a greater dread of a current of air than those of this city. As the buildings here are generally low, and so con structed as to preclude free circulation unless large numbers of a full assembly should be exposed to a

portion of that field, they would arise in their strength and accomplish that object.

This southern half of the new world demands attention. Its past history is a horrible record of national oppression. It was wrapt for three centuries in the most sullen night. It was shut out from the whole human race, as if located on a distant planet. It writhed, for several ages, under the iron despotism of foreign tyrants, in whose ear a groan would have been treason. The chain that bound it to the throne of its oppressor, has been broken in our own age. ghty event had birth in the spirit of our own institutions. These slaves of three hundred years could not learn to govern themselves in a day. They have

current of air, we can never hope for more than a

thin attendance during the warm season, until a house

shall be erected. If the friends of the gospel are

awake to the importance of South America, as a field

of future missionary operations, and are aware of the

interesting relation which this city sustains to a large

blows have been inflicted, which, at some points, have nunciation of his principles, to which Cramer in an threatened to exterminate society. This work of ruin unhappy hour was reduced, can never aduce me, has not yet ceased; and precisely what moral com-plexion these troubled elements will present when subsequent noble confession, and dreadfil death insagacity cannot forsee. But the conclusion is war-ranted by every probability, that the spirit of the adopted to defend "thefreedom of the press," his

plore the attention of our friends to the gloomy fact, in pursuing the object! had in view, t know, that that excepting in Rio, there stands not beyond this city a single Protestant pulpit over the whole length and rights, and the highest anchest interests of his countries. breadth of South America. If we travel northward—trymen;—interests and rights to which he had all excepting Rio*—we find none till we reach the United along most generously devoted his powers and re-States; if westward, none exists between us and the sources with great skil and good effet. To close missionary stations on the islands of the Pacific; if southward we look in vain for one between us and the everlasting winter of the pole; and in an eastern direction which were dear to him in common with all his tion, we must cross the Atlantic Ocean, and seek the countrymen—whatever heir conditio or complex first Protestant worship on the shores of Africa. Now, ion, or character;—not excluding the unhappy men is it possible that a mission thus located in the midst of who dipped their hands in his blood. Placed in "the a few thousand dollars, be left in its hopeless struggle to breast the shock of that opposition, wich was aimed expire? Is it conceivable, that the hundreds of thou-sands of our American Israel will listlessly look on American freeman. I that breef and under the prompt hundreds to consecrate a portion of their subance to this holy object.
O, if this feeble band, which grace has just united

that he died for all his corymen. His death was they would never seek aid from abroad: no, they would rather reward that kindness which sent them a 4. The light, moreover, which the death of Love issionary, of which they often speak with tears of joy was presented, so far its vicarious character gratitude. But they have not the means. Some of hem have subscribed toward the object a large porion-their little earthly all. And now we resign this subject to the friends of missions. To us it is one of absorbing interest, and the manner in which it shall be met, may issue in consequences of immense magnitude. Our prayers, therefore, to Him who became poor to make others rich, shall accompany this hum-ble request, that he may give us favor in the sight of Yours, as ever,
J. Dempster.

Buenos Ayres, S. A., Jan. 1, 1838.

P. S .- I have devoted large portions of the last onth to the labor of seeking an appropriate site for our contemplated chapel. Only one, which appears every way suitable, is attainable; but this we are liable every day to lose, as we dare not purchase without the direction of the board—and another purchaser may take it from us. You will, therefore, remove much of our solicitude by informing us at the earliest moment what may be the pleasure of the board. The lot will cost at least three thousand dollars-nearly half of which sum we can raise here. A plain con venient house will cost at least seven thousand dollars more. To parchase the lot, without a strong probability of building the house, would be a hazar ous step-and to suffer it to go out of our reach might be an irretrievable loss. Here, then, we are compelled to hesitate in a state of indecision, and shall

vait with anxiety for direction from you.

We shall certainly do this unless we find it will result in the inevitable loss of the lot. In such an event we may venture to purchase before your advice can reach us; and then, should all else fail, I shall make a strong appeal to my personal friends, for means to meet the demand. And I earnestly beg, my dear brother that neither the multitude nor the magnitude of your other duties will prevent your immediate attention to

*On examination it appears a few Protestants have la ored in Dutch Guiana, and at a few other points near the

After the communication of brother Dempster was read to the board of managers, an appropriation was made to enable him to purchase the lot of ground to which he alludes, and it was then resolved to make an appeal to our brethren and friends for money to him to build a house of worship. He will probably need about eight thousand dollars. And what should be said on this subject? Can any thing, indeed be said more forcibly than what brother Dempster himself has said in his letter? Let all, therefore read that letter attentively, and then ask themselves what they can do to aid in this work. Shall a house of worship be built at Buenos Ayres, or shall the missionary be obliged to abandon his work in despair?
Let some benevolent spirit answer this question, by making a proposition to raise the sum of eight thousand dollars, and the work shall be done. Who will speak first? N. BANGS.

The following letter is from the Rev. Beriah Green. resident of the Oneida Institute.

Honestus states in his communication, that Mr. Green eclared that Mr. Lovejoy died a " vicarious sacrifice! and that he pushed the analogy so far, as to compare Mr. ovejoy's death to the great sacrifice on Calvary."

We do not find anything in Mr. Green's di scourse which goes to compare Mr. Lovejoy's death to the great secrifice on Calvary, any farther than that they both died as Martyrs. The sense in which Mr. Green maintains his death was of a vicarious character-for the phrase vicarious sacrifice" is not once used-may be learned by the following extract from the discourse, and from the Letter of Mr. Green.

" For the inalienable rights of man-for every man therefore, for whom they are inalienable-Lovejoy bowed his head in death. He died for his country; for the bond and the free; for his friends and his foes; for the advocates as truly as for the enemies of slavery. The miser able men who murdered him, must, as well as others, i remorse should let them live, share in the benefits of his

To the Editor of Zion's Herald:

My DEAR BROTHER :- From a late number of your paper, I infer, that a statement of "Honestus" in the N. Y. Com. Adv., respecting my sermon in " the Tabernacle" on the death of Mr. Lovejoy, has occasioned you some embarrassment. The censures which my views and sentiments, on that occasion, have drawn forth, whether from friends or foes, I have had little time or inclination to dwell upon. Some blame me for not finding fault with Lovejoy for not maintaining the attitude of nonresistan to assign him a place in the "glorious army of mar- of loved ones in New England, and especially to that of But I have little to do with such reproach or ensure, till a candid and serious attempt shall be made to show, that the doctrines I maintained are

Before this you may have read the discourse. I have no copy. Whether it contains the expression, that our brother died a "vicarious sacrifice," I am unable to say. As the author of it I maintain such

views as the following. 1. Perfection is not essential to the character of a To die in defence of truth, and especially the truth of any of the great principles of the Christinn religion, entitles the sincere and upright "confessor" to the character and reputation of a martyr. It may be shown that he was not blameless and imnaculate; that in this and that, he was wanting in prudence, discretion and self-possession; that here and there, expressions somewhat unguarded or undusevere fell from his lips; that he might, in some respects, have chosen happier methods for defending the principles for which he died, than he employed; "I thank thee, uncreated Sun. -but what of all this: Something more to the pre-judice of his claims must be proved, before he can

since, by mutual hostilities, bled at every pore. Dreadful be deprived of the martyr's crown. The forced rethey shall have settled into a permanent calm, human volved. And if it could be shown to the conviction

ranted by every probability, that the spirit of the nineteenth century will ultimately prevail, and that rich moral fields will invite many spiritual laborers.

Where the way is opened to the most limited extent, to communicate to such a people the everlasting light of revealed truth, what Christian energy should remain dormant? Which of the mightiest agents of Providence, should not be roused to action? O we improve the attention of our friends to the gloony fact.

deep and wide spread gloom, can, for the want of imminent, deadly breach? he had, most alone, to ud witness so agonizing a result? It cannot be, weight of that oppositio, he fel' The blows which Hearts that glow with the love of Jesus, and are fired with the hope of the world's conversion, will be pierced with the thrilling cry of this mission, and prompt hundreds to consecrate a portion of their subacter, he was threatened, sailed, and murdered Nothing, then can be mo certain or evident, than that he died for all his corymen. His death was

concerned, was manifes scriptural. What saith the Apostle John? "Hoy perceive we the love of God, because He laidwn His life for us; and WE OUGHT TO LAY DOWN & LIVES FOR THE BRETH-REN." And the Apostleo the Gentiles does not hesitate to claim for his derings, a vicarious character-representing thems "filling up" what was wanting in the sufferings the Saviour. rejoice in my suffering for you, and fill up that which is behind of the afflions of Christ in my flesh for his body's sake, whichthe church." The world is full of vicarious suffer, of which every martyr endures his share.

In this light, I regard a death of Lovejoy; and cannot but feel my oblitions to him, under God, for magnanimously welding the violence, which was designed to crush tl cause of holy freedom; of which it was his hor and responsibility, when he fell, to be a distinguisl representative.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. BROTHER BROWN—Y and Bro. Binney, will be kind as to excuse me_tI do not reply to his strictures on my remarks one Bishop's application of the Golden Rule. I wid also request, that those who may have been led question the principles advocated in the "Remarl or the expediency of their ublication, by the reag of Bro. Binney's article, will refer to the remarkgain. I indulge no fears as to the issue of such a rrence.

Boston, April 6, 1838

Br. Brown-The folowing resolutions on tempernce, were unanimously opted by the Quarterly conference of Bethel Circu Feb. 3d, 1838. If you causifur them between the control of the contro consider them calculated to vance the cause of tem-perance and worthy of a pe in your excellent paper, you may publish them Would it not be well for every Quarterly Confere, to "do likewise?"

Respectfullyours, NEWELL CULVER.

Resolved 1st. That we, as menrs of the M. E. Church, consider ourselves bound by ouxcellent Discipline to abstain from the use of all intoxting drinks, except for medicinal purposes, in cases of c., me necessity.

Resolved 2d. That we approve ten perance societies on the principle of total abstinenas the most efficient

neans to advance the cause of tererance. Resolved 3d. That we will give ther our vote or in-uence for any member of the M; Church for any official standing in said Church, whis opposed either in practice or principle to temperancior temperance socie-

DEAR BR. BROWN-I would oubtless be interestng to numerous friends of on beloved Br. Rufus alding, were you to inform them through the Herald, that his health is considerally improved since he came to reside in this lace. Te has not yet ventured to preach, but is doing us much good as super-intendent of our Sabbath School. I hope the church whose service "he counted na his life dear" unto simself will remember his at ne throne of grace, that God would be pleased to rese him once more to tand as a Watchman on the wills of our Zion.

Dover, N. H. March 31st 1838.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1838

LETTER FROM ONE F THE MISSIONARIES. The friends of Miss Mararet Smith, one of the mismaries who sailed from the port in Jan., 1837, for the Dregon Mission, have furnishd us with one of her Letters recently received. Thefirst date in the letter, is made at Callao Harbor, Pen June 4th, and the last at ne Sandwich Islands, Aug. 9t.

We make some extracts from it not because it contains ny missionary news, strictly speking, but for the purpose of letting our readers into the heart of a devoted missionary, while on her passage o the scene of her future labors. Here they may see how grace will sustain that heart, in absence from friend most dear, in fears that lepress, in loneliness which dejcts, and in the despondency of the heart, when the sweet remembrances of home, press upon the mind withirresistible power.

BELOVED BROTHER AND SISTER-I am again so sit-Others, with " Honestus," reproach me for venturing uated, that ny thoughts are resistibly led to the society yours. Our vessel anchorel in this harbor last Friday evening, (June 2d.) All our passengers have gone shore, and the captain and first mate. Br. Leslie and family have gone on board the Sloop Enterprise, where he is to conduct divine worship. My disposition for soliitude, led me to prefer spending the time by myself.

Since I have been on board, I have again commenced the reading of the New Testament in course, and it never before was attended with so much pleasure to my mind. I never before so viewed the Saviour in his divine character. I never so loved, so adored the Son of God. Insensible and undeserving as I am, and notwithstanding I have so often lost divine influences by my carelessness, I am often, when reading the words of Christ, nearly overpowered by a sense of the excellency and glory of hi character. With the Bible for my treasure, I find the yoke of Christ is easy, and his burden is light. My

" I thank thee, uncreated Sun, That thy bright beams on me have shined;

My foes, and healed my wounded mind. I thank thee, whose enlivening voice Bids my freed heart in thee rejoice."

June 14th. "I am glad to find myself on the passage the Sandwich Islands, for which we left Callao last Wilde's charge to the jury who convicted him. evening. While at that place, I made a visit to the sloop It was then moved by the Attorney General, that the of war North Carolina, and was much pleased with the defendant be sentenced. Mr. K. rose, and said he wished appearance of a school on board of her. There are two to appeal to the Supreme Court of the U.S., and at the deable teachers for the instruction of sixty boys, and twenty fendant's request, he was allowed till Friday morning to

My time at Callao, passed pleasantly, except the pain I received, by witnessing the profligacy of some on board our vessel. One of our officers lost his office, by being on In reply, the Chief Justice remarked that the case could shore in a state of intoxication, and without leave for more not be carried up. He then took up and commented on than 48 hours. Coming to bid me farewell, and confess- each of the reasons of the defendant, at length, and coning his fault, I exhorted him to turn from his bad habits, cluded, by stating that there was no appeal, and the matand be a better and a happy man, when he with tears of ter must end here. penitence and sorrow, said to me, "Why have you not The defendant then requested that sentence might be conversed with me on this subject, during the voyage! delayed till the next morning, as he thought he should be "You might have saved me." Reproof coming from able to convince the court, at that time, that there ough such a wicked man, I assure you, was not very grateful to be a very great mitigation of the sentence. His request to the feelings of a missionary."

June 24th-" We crossed the equator last night. We Mr. Kneeland appeared on Saturday morning, but pleadlight nights, induced me a short time since, to leave my time. berth, and take a ramble on deck about midnight. All We doubt the wisdom of a statute making Mr. Knee. the season the better, as I was conscious no eye but the tence will be as far as possible of a nominal character. Invisible was upon me, for even the watch appeared to be asleep.

of my future life, entirely to the good of his cause. I peals all former laws on the subject, and limits the quanwith individuals on the conversion of their souls, and I and yet they most zealously opposed it. We understand secration to God.

This day has been exceedingly pleasant. Just clouds enough have floated in the atmosphere, to prevent the LETTER WRITING .- It is very common for persons rays of the sun being too warm and bright; a good breeze who are not professors of religion, to take the Sabbath to black fish, whales and flying fish, and the scenery above and he will be astonished to witness the number of let made them all.

and have since been progressing in that way,"

weeping yesterday, occasioned by reminiscences of the letter on one of the secular days of the week. past. After my feelings had become excited, they would | Christian reader, is this your practice? Have we in not leave the sweet remembrances of home, but complete making these declarations, described your case? No

morning, and in two hours, found the Presbyterian mis- Bible out. Whatever, therefore, which has a tendency sionaries on board, to welcome us to their homes. I will to seculanize the day, or in any way to bring it into diswrite you the particulars in another letter."

Aug. 9th. "We expect to-day to sail for Columbia

DEATH OF REV. JOHN BRODHEAD!-It is with emotions of sincere and deep regret, that we announce the death of this venerable servant of God. He died at his published at New York city, announced a new life of residence at South Newmarket, N. H., on Saturday, the 7th inst, aged 67 years.

since, and was indisposed while here, and anxious to re- lished. turn home. He called upon us, and spent an hour or two Will The Churchman please inform us if this work has in cheerful and interesting conversation. He spoke of his been published, and if not, if r is in progress, and when age and his infirmities, but still exhibited the same ardent it may be expected ? desire to devote himself to the cause of his Heavenly Master, as has always distinguished his life. He left on Tuesday, the 20th ult., and was taken sick on the evening of Eastern story I once read, where the king marries a new the next day. His complaint was a disorder of the heart, wife every night and cuts off her head in the morning. with which he has been somewhat indisposed for a number of years. He had his senses to the last, and died in great peace, and in the triumphs of faith in Jesus Christ.

Brother Brodhead was one of the pioneers of Methodism in New England, having entered the itinerant field, about 40 years since. In common with his contemporaries of that day, he commenced and continued in the ministry, the subject of many privations, hardships and trials, for many years. But he deeply loved the cause he had espoused, and the Master for whom he labored, and no privations, or trials were sufficiently severe to turn him aside from his work.

He was a kind and indulgent father-a neighbor highly beloved and respected, and a citizen in whom the highest confidence was placed, having been chosen for a number of years a Representative in the State Legislature and likewise a Representative to Congress. It was while officiating in the character of the first named office, we first-heard him preach in the Old State House at Concord N. H., now occupied as the Court House, more than 20 years since. He was a man, instant in season and out of season, always zealous for God and anxious to do good, wherever placed.

As a preacher, he possessed talents of the first order His apostolic appearance, his hair having become white a an early age, with his highly musical voice, never failed at the very commencement of his discourse, to attract the accompanied her. Except this affliction, the colony and tention of his audience. His sermons were not of that brilliant cast, which, addressed chiefly to the imagination are frequently termed eloquent; but he had a happy and felicitous manner of expression, and possessing naturally a deeply sensitive disposition, a pathos of feeling, which constituted an eloquence, that never failed to reach the heart. The arrangement of his sermons was simple, and his language unaffected and pure; but he was animated in his address, fervent in his spirit, and his benevolent heart strongly yearned over the sinner, and earnestly panted for his salvation. In short, he was a good man. Sincerely will his death be mourned. Peace to his memory Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. "Thou art gone to the grave-but we will not deplore thee.

Since God was thy Ransom, thy Guardian and Guice; He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
And death has no sting, since the Saviour hath died."

THE CASE OF BLASPHEMY.

this city, delivered an opinion in the case of the Common wealth against Abner Kneeland for blasphemy.

Mr. K. was tried on this charge in 1834, found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the common jail. He appealed, and was tried the next Nov., but for the public good; when the public good requires it. the jury could not agree. At the next term of the S. J. just about as much as it does to grant licenses for men to Court, in Nov. 1835, he was tried again. The jury re- introduce and spread, far and wide, the small pox and turned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the defendant yellow fever ! These two formidable diseases never proto mercy. Mr. K. then moved an arrest of judgment, and duced one thousandth part the wretchedness and rule for a new trial, for two reasons. 1st. Because he had vi- which ardent spirits have produced. And yet there are olated no law, and 2d. Because, if he had violated any law, such law was unconstitutional.

some length, and closed, by stating that the defendant had | ical traffic !

not sustained his motion for a new trial, and that there must be judgment on the verdict.

Judge Morton expressed an opinion, on the case, varying from Chief Justice Shaw's only in respect to Judge

offer his reasons for an appeal.

On Friday morning, Mr. K. appeared, and read six reasons in favor of an appeal being allowed in his case.

was granted.

have the finest weather imaginable, and are making our ing the present peculiar circumstances of his family, the way, rapidly and pleasantly. Our star-light and moon-sentence was postponed, we are not able to say to wha

was as quiet and beautiful, as nature could be. I enjoyed land's misdemeanor a penal offence, and we hope the sen-

The bill regulating the sale of spirituous liquors in June 25th. "I had a very comforting season this morn-this commonwealth, passed the House, on Wednesdaying, in praying God to enable me to spend every moment last, by a majority of 113. Yeas, 229, Nays, 106. It rewish to be useful in private conversation. I have already tity to fifteen gallons, instead of twenty-eight, as at first seen some good effects arising from pointed conversation reported. The enemies of the bill predict its impotency, take much pleasure in this duty. I desire in future at there is no provision in it, for an appropriation of part of every opportunity, to recommend a life of purity and con- the fine to the complainant. We hope the Senate will amend it in this particular.

has filled our sails, while the ocean's wide and beautiful letter-writing. Let any one stand for two hours, in the expanse, with its surface alternately variegated with porch of the Post Office in this city, on Monday morning. us, rendered beautiful by the appearance of tropical birds, ters entered. These letters were written the day before. have produced in my heart, grateful adorations to him who But the most lamentable feature of the case is, that

many professors of religion, scarcely ever think of writ-"You will conclude, probably from the tone of my ing letters on any other day, and some even stay at home writing, that I have not yet suffered the loss of any thing, from meeting to do it! The object of this is, to save by the choice I have made. You may well conclude so; time, or in other words, to save money. So that it is a or I assure you that I believe, when I gave up all for sin which has its origin in the meanest, and most sordid Christ, I made the first advance to wealth and happiness, propensities of the depraved heart; viz., covetousness. In the sight of God, the sin committed in this way, is just July 4th, "This is not a very cheerful day to me, as great, as it would be for a man to take half of some though our friends seem to possess the joyful feelings so other day to write his letter, and then go into his shop and prevalent among our countrymen on the day of Inde- work for the same length of time on the Sabbath. in or pendence. My mind has been made solemn by excessive der to compensate himself for the time lost in writing his

ly triumphed over me, and while my tears fell in streams, command can be more plain and positive than that which seemed to rejoice at the desolation of my heart. To day makes it your duty to keep the Sabbath day holy. Do I feel a loneliness, and a solemnity of spirit which I can- you think this is keeping it holy? We appeal to your not describe. But after all, I would not exchange my conscience. Did you ever think you could hardly bring situation with many others, who are much flattered and a greater reproach upon the cause of Christ, than to profane God's holy day? To strike the Sabbath out of exis July 29th. "Arrived at the Sandwich Islands, this tence, would be nearly the same thing as to strike the repute, should be scrupulously avoided, not only by every professor of religion, but by every one who loves the Bible, and the common doctrines of Christianity

LIFE OF SUMMERFIELD.—It is now nearly two years Summerfield to be prepared by Dr. Colton, late President of Bristol College, who is said to possess a rich collection Brother Brothead made a visit to this city 3 weeks of fresh materials relative to Summerfield, never yet pub-

HAPPY MARRIAGES .- Miss Landon says-" The We are sorry for Miss Landon, a lady of such distin-

guished accomplishments in the fields of poetry. He declaration does not argue much acquaintance with the very best portion of society, that is, the humble, unobtrusive, contented middling class. In this portion of the community, there are many cases of happy marriages Many who can with the utmost sincerity address each other in the beautiful language of Eve to Adam. "With thee conversing, I forget all time;

Sweet is the breath of morn; her rising sweet, With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the sun, When first on this delightful land he spreads His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and flower, Glist'ring with dew; fragrant the fertile earth Of grateful evening mild; then silent night, With this her solemn bird, and this fair moon And these the gems of heaven, her starry train But neither breath of morn, when she ascend With charm of earliest birds, nor rising sun Glist'ring with dew, nor fragrance after shower Nor grateful evening mild, nor silent night With this her solemn bird, nor walk by moon, Or glittering starlight-without thee is sweet

FROM LIBERIA. - By an arrival from Africa, we learn that Mrs. Matthias is dead, and one of the sisters who mission are quite prosperous .- Christ. Adv, & Jour.

Dr. Fisk's Fourth Letter will appear in our next, but Brother Horton's Reply will be deferred to the week

PARENTAL ABUSE .- At a temperance meeting, recently held in this city, Mr. Grant, well known as a practical philanthropist, stated that a boy, in the employment of Mr. J. H. Eastburn, came to him with a request, tha he would obtain a place for him in the country. The lad was earning \$2,50 per week, and was steady and industrious. But his mother took half of this money from him, with which she purchased rum and got drunk. She then abused him most shamefully. He bore this as long as he could, when he applied to Mr. Grant to procure him a place out of the city.

Now who drives this boy from the city, by making the parental roof so wretched that he can no longer endure On Monday, April 2d, the Supreme Judicial Court in it? Who makes him an exile from the home of his childhood, and deprives him of the guardian care and sympathy of a parent, who, otherwise, would protect and defend him. We answer the Mayor and Aldermen of our city. They grant licenses for men to sell ardent spirits men among us, who wish to be thought benevolent, honorable and respectable, who openly and secretly counte-Chief Justice Shaw replied to both these reasons, at nance and abet the continuation of this murderous, diabolAPRIL 11, 1838.

"THE POOR INDIAN." The following is an extract of a private

gentleman in Mobile, Ala., to a friend in the March 13th, 1838. "There is one class of people residing in hood of this city, of whose condition I oug passing notice. I refer to the poor Indians. settlement within a few miles of Mobile, hundred, mostly of the Creek and Chickas,

Their circumstances are those of the most a The streets of Mobile every day, contain no women and children of this much injured a people. The women, in the morning, brin backs small bundles of pitch pine wood, ceremony, enter every store and office in th they dispose of it. People generally pay twelve and a half cents, for a bundle, for k This is given in part as charity. With the collect in this way, the women, sometimes with their lords, purchase considerable quan ges, and then seat themselves down upon th and enjoy a feast, leaving the skins, when the scattered profusely around.

The men and women both are but poorly lothes. Very many of them have only a which to cover them, which is worn by th day, and being never washed, gives them th and indecent appearance. My sympathies been highly excited, when beholding infan to twelve months of age, half naked, carrie the backs of their mothers, and exposed to tortable rain-storms of this climate."

MYSTIC, Apri

To the Editor of Zion's Herald. DEAR BROTHER,-Through the blessing returned to my native country, safe and we at the port of New-London on the morning of ing my absence nearly 22 months. I must say that my expectations have no

realized; for things were represented to me what I found them; yet, after all, I have o valuable information, which no doubt will be to me in future life. Eternity can only tell the adventure. The places where I have I Western Islands, the Comoro Islands, Fe Bay and Delagoa Bay on the east coast of . Cane Town and St. Helena.

Please excuse me for not giving a descr above places and inhabitants, for want of t are a people who demand our attention, and that I shall ever remember them with prayer My address is "Mystic, Conn," and dou until conference.

> Yours in Christ, BENJAMIN C

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SO The Treasurer acknowledges the reception lowing sums since Jan. 8, 1838 :-Collection at Missionary Prayer Meeting at

Church, February 4. Do. at Bromfield St., Feb. 4, Do. at Church St., Feb. 4. Collection at Missionary Meeting at East C

bridge, Feb. 18, by Rev. S. G. Hiler, Jr. David Patten, to constitute himself a life m ber of the Society, D. S. King, premium on specie,

Donation of Timothy Nutting, Plainfield, N. Avails of W. C. Brown's family missionary Collection at Missionary Prayer Meeting at

nett St. Church, March 4, Do. at Bromfield St., " Do, at Church St.,

Do. at Blossom St., Jacob Sleeper, to constitute himself a life n Subscriptions of A. Whitmore, S. S. Hemn

way, I. J. P. Collier, E. Mudge, A. Wilson Tompkins, E. W. Whiting, T. R. Haw C. Brown, B. H. Barnes, T. Resties G. W. Light, I. Rich, T. Bagnall, Jr., G. S. erland, M. Daggett, D. H. Ela, T. S. Gray Pratt, Jr., T. Bagnall, E. H. Bagnall, C. Mason, J. Sleeper, A. Boyden, B. F. Nutt and W. Light, \$1 each,

Subscription of W. Blakemore, Collection at Missionary Prayer Meeting Bennett St. Church, April 1, Do. at Bromfield St., April 1, Do. at Church St., Do. at Blossom St.,

Before acknowledged,

Amount since Oct. 4. 1837, B. H. BARNES,

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Tempe succeeded in Norfolk county by a handsome In Essex county, there were four tickets, perance ticket is in advance of all the others. In Hampden and Middlesex counties ther

In Plymouth county, the Temperance tick In Bristol County, the Temperance Board

[Correspondence of the Herald.] Wilmington, Del., Apr DEAR BROTHER BROWN-After a pleas arrived safe in Philadelphia, on the 31s stranger, this city presents many delightful attractions. At the present time all is bustle The opening of the spring has given busi This, together with the passing through of a migrants bound for the west, causes the ci-

literally alive.

On Sabbath, April 1, I was politely reques ale in two of the churches, to which I conse the morning service a very interesting and p dent occurred, the recital of which, will no d you, as you are a great friend to children. T the church requested all in the congregation admission into our church on trial, to come 8000 a little girl of about ten years, the only presented herself. There was a naivete and ness in her countenance, which, together w liant and heavenly lustre of her eye, bespoke cere." Almost involuntarily my eyes was fi heart moved toward her. There she stood altar of the living God, alone and unattend make an offering of herself to God in his c this act, renouncing her connexion with the yowing her earthly origin, and claiming kindre To the questions put, she answered a with a sweet and heavenly smile in unsurpasse

Her name was then taken, and a ticket given. return to her seat, an aged sister caught her in and imprinted a fervid, holy kiss upon her in limprinted a fervid, holy kiss upon her had been been been fession of Jesus. Surely, thought I, "of signification of God." O how lovely! how significant beautiful does the religion of Jesus cause cl Youth to appear. Perhaps some child will re to, may they do likewise.

his motion for a new trial, and that there ent on the verdict. n expressed an opinion, on the case, vary-Justice Shaw's only in respect to Judge

to the jury who convicted him. moved by the Attorney General, that the entenced. Mr. K. rose, and said he wished Supreme Court of the U.S., and at the dest, he was allowed till Friday morning to s for an appeal.

orning, Mr. K. appeared, and read six reaan appeal being allowed in his case. Chief Justice remarked that the case could

up. He then took up and commented on sons of the defendant, at length, and coning that there was no appeal, and the matint then requested that sentence might be

e next morning, as he thought he should be ce the court, at that time, that there ought reat mitigation of the sentence. His request nd appeared on Saturday morning, but plead-

t peculiar circumstances of his family, the postponed, we are not able to say to what he wisdom of a statute making Mr. Knee-

eanor a penal offence, and we hope the senas far as possible of a nominal character. Il regulating the sale of spirituous liquors in

wealth, passed the House, on Wednesday ority of 113. Yeas, 229, Nays, 106. It re er laws on the subject, and limits the quangallons, instead of twenty-eight, as at first ne enemies of the bill predict its impotency. most zealously opposed it. We understand ovision in it, for an appropriation of part of he complainant. We hope the Senate will his particular.

VRITING .- It is very common for persons professors of religion, to take the Sabbath for g. Let any one stand for two hours, in the Post Office in this city, on Monday morning, pe astonished to witness the number of let

These letters were written the day before ost lamentable feature of the case is, that sors of religion, scarcely ever think of writn any other day, and some even stay at home ng to do it! The object of this is, to save other words, to save money. So that it is a as its origin in the meanest, and most sordid of the depraved heart; viz., covetousness. In God, the sin committed in this way, is just it would be for a man to take half of some write his letter, and then go into his shop and same length of time on the Sabbath, in or ensate himself for the time lost in writing his

e of the secular days of the week. reader, is this your practice? Have we in ese declarations, described your case? No an be more plain and positive than that which our duty to keep the Sabbath day holy. Do this is keeping it holy? We appeal to your . Did you ever think you could hardly bring

eproach upon the cause of Christ, than to proholy day? To strike the Sabbath out of exis-ld be nearly the same thing as to strike the Whatever, therefore, which has a tendency ze the day, or in any way to bring it into disould be scrupulously avoided, not only by every f religion, but by every one who loves the Bi

SUMMERFIELD.—It is now nearly two years e, since the Churchman, an Episcopal paper at New York city, announced a new life of eld to be prepared by Dr. Colton, late President College, wao is said to possess a rich collection aterials relative to Summerfield, never yet pub-

he Churchman pleese inform us if this work has lished, and if not, if 's is in progress, and when

MARRIAGES .- Miss Landon says-" The y marriagas I ever heard of, are those in some tory I once read, where the king marries a new

t and cuts off her head in the n sorry for Miss Landon, a lady of such distin-accomplishments in the fields of poetry. Her on does not argue much acquaintance with the portion of society, that is, the humble, unobontented middling class. In this portion of the ty, there are many cases of happy marriages. ho can with the utmost sincerity address each the beautiful language of Eve to Adam.

With thee conversing, I forget all time; weet is the breath of morn; her rising sweet, ith charm of earliest birds; pleasant the sun, then first on this delightful land he spreads is orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and flower, list'ring with dew; fragrant the fertile earth fter soft showers ; and sweet the coming on of grateful evening mild; then silent night, With this her solemn bird, and this fair moo and these the gems of heaven, her starry train But neither breath of morn, when she ascends With charm of earliest birds, nor rising sun on this delightful land, nor herb, fruit, flower, Glist'ring with dew, nor fragrance after shower Nor grateful evening mild, nor silent night With this her solemn bird, nor walk by moon,

Or glittering starlight-

M LIBERIA. - By an arrival from Africa, we learn rs. Matthias is dead, and one of the sisters who anied her. Except this affliction, the colony and are quite prosperous .- Christ. Adv, & Jour.

Dr. Fisk's Fourth Letter will appear in our next, ther Horton's Reply will be deferred to the week

ENTAL ABUSE .- At a temperance meeting, reheld in this city, Mr. Grant, well known as a pracilanthropist, stated that a boy, in the employment J. H. Eastburn, came to him with a request, that ald obtain a place for him in the country. The lad rning \$2,50 per week, and was steady and indus-But his mother took half of this money from him, hich she purchased rum and got drunk. She then him most shamefully. He bore this as long as he when he applied to Mr. Grant to procure him a

out of the city. who drives this boy from the city, by making the al roof so wretched that he can no longer endure ho makes him an exile from the home of his childand deprives him of the guardian care and sympaa parent, who, otherwise, would protect and c im. We answer the Mayor and Aldermen of our They grant licenses for men to sell ardent spirits public good; when the public good requires it, out as much as it does to grant licenses for men to ace and spread, far and wide, the small pox and fever! These two formidable diseases never proone thousandth part the wretchedness and ruin ardent spirits have produced. And yet there are nong us, who wish to be thought benevolent, honand respectable, who openly and secretly counteand abet the continuation of this murderous, diabol-

"THE POOR INDIAN."

APRIL 11, 1838.

The following is an extract of a private letter from a March 13th, 1838.

hundred, mostly of the Creek and Chickasaw tribes, re- much noise.

hacks small bundles of pitch pine wood, and without tion of late. O may they spread, ceremony, enter every store and office in the place, until they dispose of it. People generally pay a bit, that is twelve and a half cents, for a bundle, for kindling wood. collect in this way, the women, sometimes in company of note, I will write you again. Farewell. with their lords, purchase considerable quantities of oranges, and then seat themselves down upon the side walks, and enjoy a feast, leaving the skins, when they get through

eattered profusely around. The men and women both are but poorly provided with on the following questions. clothes. Very many of them have only a blanket with which to cover them, which is worn by them night and soft water, at its own expense? day, and being never washed, gives them the most filthy ad indecent appearance. My sympathies have at times if the necessary power can be obtained from the Legislabeen highly excited, when beholding infants from three ture? twelve months of age, half naked, carried about upon the backs of their mothers, and exposed to the uncom- both questions. of 1775. fortable rain-storms of this climate."

Mystic, April 4th, 1838.

To the Editor of Zion's Herald. DEAR BROTHER,-Through the blessing of God I have naturned to my native country, safe and well. I arrived ported that it is inexpedient to legislate thereon. of the port of New-London on the morning of the 3d, making my absence nearly 22 months.

malized; for things were represented to me different from reports and resolves were ordered to be printed. that I found them; yet, after all, I have obtained much raluable information, which no doubt will be of advantage the adventure. The places where I have landed are the that subject. Western Islands, the Comoro Islands, Fernan Velosse Cape Town and St. Helena.

Please excuse me for not giving a description of the above places and inhabitants, for want of time. Sailors are a people who demand our attention, and be assured that I shall ever remember them with prayerful solicitude. My address is " Mystic, Conn," and doubtless will be until conference.

BENJAMIN C. PHELPS.

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Treasurer acknowledges the reception of the fol- in the U. S., and is represented to be a most amiable and lowing sums since Jan. 8, 1838 :-Collection at Missionary Prayer Meeting at Bennett St.

Church, February 4, Do at Bromfield St., Feb. 4, Do at Church St., Feb. 4. Collection at Missionary Meeting at East Cambridge, Feb. 18, by Rev. S. G. Hiler, Jr. David Patten, to constitute himself a life member of the Society, D. S. King, premium on specie,

Donation of Timothy Nutting, Plainfield, N. H. Avails of W. C. Brown's family missionary box, 1 50 Collection at Missionary Prayer Meeting at Bennett St. Church, March 4, Do. at Bromfield St., " Do. at Church St., Do. at Blossom St., "

Jacob Sleeper, to constitute himself a life member of the society, ubscriptions of A. Whitmore, S. S. Hemmen. way, I. J. P. Collier, E. Mudgo, A. Wilson, L. Tompkins, E. W. Whiting, T. R. Hawley, W. C. Brown, B. H. Barnes, T. Restieaux, G. W. Light, I. Rich, T. Bagnall, Jr., G. Suth-

erland, M. Daggett, D. H. Ela, T. S. Grav, C. Pratt, Jr., T. Bagnall, E. H. Bagnall, C. B. Mason, J. Sleeper, A. Boyden, B. F. Nutting, and W. Light, \$1 each, ollection at Missionary Prayer Meeting, at Bennett St. Church, April 1, Do. at Bromfield St., April 1, Do. at Church St., Do at Blossom St.

Before acknowledged, Amount since Oct. 4, 1837, B. H. BARNES, Treasurer.

April 4. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS .- The Temperance ticket reeded in Norfolk county by a handsome majority. In Essex county, there were four tickets, but the tem

rance ticket is in advance of all the others.

la Hampden and Middlesex counties there is probably in Plymouth county, the Temperance ticket prevailed,

la Bristol County, the Temperance Board is elected.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Wilmington, Del., April 4, 1838. tranger, this city presents many delightful and pleasing Nays 14. factions. At the present time all is bustle and activity opening of the spring has given business a start.

On Sabbath, April 1, I was politely requested to officiin two of the churches, to which I consented. After land is sick at home. borning service a very interesting and pleasing incidecurred, the recital of which, will no doubt interest as you are a great friend to children. The pastor of church requested all in the congregation who desired sion into our church on tria!, to come to the altar. ton a little girl of about ten years, the only one offered, ented berself. There was a naivete and ingenuousess in her countenance, which, together with the brillant and heavenly lustre of her eye, bespoke " a soul sin-Almost involuntarily my eyes was fixed and my heart moved toward her. There she stood before the blar of the living God, alone and unattended, about to bake an offering of heavelf to God is his his an offering of heavelf to God is his an offe the an offering of herself to God in his church. By *sweet and heavenly smile in unsurpassed modesty. same was then taken, and a ticket given. Upon her am toher seat, an aged sister caught her in her arms, of Jesus. Surely, thought I, "of such is the

The customs of the Methodists here, I find, differ from those of New England in many respects. Here we see gentleman in Mobile, Ala., to a friend in this city, dated no pewed Methodist churches. Here all is invariably congregational singing. Here they have a moving, There is one class of people residing in the neighborhood of this city, of whose condition I ought to give a puritanical notions. The Methodists, as a body, are very passing notice. I refer to the poor Indians. They have warm and zealous in their religious exercises, so much so attlement within a few miles of Mobile, where several that to one unaccustomed to it, they make a little too

In Philadelphia during the past year, there has been a Their circumstances are those of the most abject poverty. gracious work of God in all the M. E. churches, by The streets of Mobile every day, contain numbers of the which hundreds have been converted. In St. George's women and children of this much injured and neglected charge alone, something like 300 have been added to the people. The women, in the morning, bring upon their church. Rovivals have been very extensive in this sec-

" Till like a sea of glory, They spread from pole to pole."

As I shall be in this place a few days, and consequently This is given in part as charity. With the money they intend taking a survey of it, if I find any thing worthy Yours fraternally,

> PURE WATER .- On Monday of last week, the voters in this city deposited their ballots in the several Wards,

> 1. Is it expedient for the city to procure a supply of 2. Is it expedient to begin the work the present year,

There was an aggregate majority in the affirmative of

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE .- In the Senate, Friday, April 6th, the committee on sundry petitions, asking the Legislature to repeal all laws which make a distinction on account of color, in this Commonwealth, re-

The same committee reported also on the petitions relating to the subject of slavery, and the slave trade, &c., must say that my expectations have not been fully accompanied by resolves. Three thousand copies of the

CONGRESS .- Many petitions relative to the late duel tome in future life. Eternity can only tell the fruits of have been presented and referred to the committee on

In the Senate, on Thursday, the 29th ult., the bill to Bay and Delagoa Bay on the east coast of Africa. Also prevent duelling was taken up and discussed, but no mestion was taken. In the House, the Military Appropriation bill passed.

In the Senate on Friday the 39th, the bill to prohibit duelling was discussed. It was opposed on account of the severity of its penalties. Hon, Isaac McKim of Baltimore, a representative from Maryland, died at Washington, on Sunday, April 1st, of a disease called bilious pleurisy, common in that section of the country. He was sick only six days.

He was one of the most eminent and wealthy merchants

good man, full of benevolence and kindness. Having no offspring, he has apportioned large sums of money for \$6 70 charitable and educational purposes. He was friendly to 12 08 the present administration. Mr. Robinson, a Whig, has been elected to Congress from Lincoln District, Me., in the place of Jonathan Cilley, who was recently murdered in a duel at Washington by Wm. J. Graves, a member of Congress from

> MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—The last Christian Advocate & Journal contains the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Liberia Mission. It is very interesting. We shall present a portion of it in our next.

Kentucky. We have not heard that Graves has been ar-

rested, but still goes at large.

IF A man has been arrested at New Bedford, supposed to have murdered Susan Miller, of that place, by shooting her, on Saturday afternoon, the 31st ult. His name is Joseph Sylvia, and he is a Portuguese sailor. A reward of 300 dollars was offered for him. He was under the influence of liquor and jealousy, two potent stimu-

The Montgomery Guards have been disbanded by the Governor and Council-Captain Baxter and Lieut. Mc-Kay having previously resigned their commissions. The cause of this step on the part of the Governor and Coun-2 00 cil was the violation of their charter by the company, is the admission of aliens into the ranks .- Daily Times.

The mobbing of this company last fall, was a most bar-6 00 barous and cowardly act, and deserves to be held in utter 3 44 detestation. It is to be regretted that such a company was 3 84 ever formed, as we stated at the time. If foreigners make this country their home, to which all the truly worthy are welcome, let them upon setting their foot upon our shores abandon their foolish national prejudices, partialities and whims, their exclusive spirit and practices, and become American citizens, not only legally, but in their feelings and actions. There was no necessity for the organization of a company of foreigners, every one of whom, who had been naturalized, would have been admitted into the uniform companies already formed,

Roman Catholicism is at the bottom of all this. The Roman Catholics are taught by their priests, to keep no faith with heretics, and to avoid them as much as possible. The Protestant Irish of this city, we rejoice to say, are an industrious, intelligent and respected class. The Roman Catholic Irish are their antipodes.

THE WATER PROJECT .- On Wednesday evening last, the Common Council adopted a resolution to appoint a committee to petition the Legislature for power to bring DEAR BROTHER BROWN-After a pleasant journey, water from Spot and Mystic Ponds, or from Long Pond, rived safe in Philadelphia, on the 31st ult. To a should the City Authorities deem it expedient. Yeas 21,

SICKNESS AT WASHINGTON .- Mr. Poinsett is said his, together with the passing through of a great many to be dangerously ill, and likewise Mr. Lincoln, Ex-Govsignants bound for the west, causes the city to appear ernor of this state. Three or four others, members of Congress, are said to be sick. The prevailing complaint appears to be bilious pleurisy. Mr. Jenifer of Mary-

General Intelligence.

Great Fire at Vicksburg.—On Tuesday night, March 27th, a fire took place in the Pinckard Hotel, which extended upward to the Shakspeare Coffee House, and continued until the entire square of which those two establishments. lishments form the corners was destroyed.

The Woonsocket Patriot says that " no less than one undred and eight human beings collected in the woods

was an offering of herself to God in his church. By the act, renouncing her connexion with the world, disability renouncing her connexion with the world, disability origin, and claiming kindred with the life. To the questions put, she answered audibly, and week. He was an amiable man, and universally respect to the property of the p spected by all parties in the State .- Gazette.

Municipal Court .- The trial of Selden Brainard, who min to her seat, an aged sister caught her in her arms, may charged in three indictments for having in his possisting the seat, and selling lottery tickets, was assigned for last session, and selling lottery tickets, was assigned for last Saturday, but the prisoner pleaded guilty on all the indictments. He is liable to a fine of \$40,000.

In the case of Dr. Marcellus bowen, then below the foliation of God." O how lovely! how surpassingly Municipal Court on an indictment for embezzlement of money, the jury rendered a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Joseph to appear. Perhaps some child will read this. If

A successor to Lovejoy has appeared at Alton, and established a new Anti-Slavery paper.

The Cherokees.—The decree has gone forth, and the remnant of this tribe, in accordance with a treaty proved to have been fraudulent, are to be compelled to quit their homes, and the lands of their fathers for the wilderness west of the Mississippi in May next. In order that no delay shall take place, a body of troops have been ordered into the Cherokee country, to compel their removal, it compulsion should be found necessary to effect it. It is stated that Gen. Scott has been ordered to the South, to the command of the forces about to be stationed there for enforcing this odious measure.—Mer. Jour.

The Cherokees.—The decree has gone forth, and the remaining to the state of the state o

there it will probably remain .- Ib.

Death by Burning.—On Thursday morning, John Johnson, a boy about seven years old, son of Mr. Henry Johnson, residing in Newton Place, was burnt so badly that he died early in the afternoon. The child was in the habit of going down stairs, when his father had made the fire, and did so on Thursday, clad in a cotton flannel night gown. His mother, who had not risen, heard Mr. J. go out and soon after heard the boy scream. She run down stairs without a monent's delay, and found the night. gown completely burnt up, except where it was gathered around the child's neck. He said he was sweeping up the hearth when his gown took fire. Mr. J. lost a son some years since by drowning.—Boston Patriot.

To the society of the Sons of St. George, estab-shed in Philadelphia for the advice and assistance

of Englishmen in distress-for the use and benefit f that Institution. To the Orphans' Society of Philadelphia, for the use and benefit of that Institution, To the First Congregational Society of Unitarian Christians, in the city of Philadelphia, -, Pastor of said last men-To the Rev. -

1,000 oned Society,

To the Philadelphia Dispensary, in city of Phil-To the Northern Dispensary, in the Northern iberties of Philadelphia, To the Southern Dispensary, in the District of 3,000

To the Female Hospitable Society of Philadel-To the Infant School Society of Philadelphia, All the rest and residue (after pecuniary legacies) of his estate, to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind—in trust for that purpose—it being yet less than a year since this will was probated—the amount is yet unascertained, but intelligent executors believe it will not be less than one hundred and forty thousand dollars, - at which

is benevolence, the round sum of one hundred and sixty ne thousand dollars.

John Gest, Register. one thousand dollars. Nat. Int.]

A letter from Mount Holly says :- The poor wretch, A letter from Mount Holly says:—The poor with the mappy parties were rejoining the mappy parties were rejoining to Cranmer has just been brought to prison, showing every receiving and returning visits of congratulation. On the indication of insanity. He acknowledges that he committed the murder. The sight of the murdered man was aw-seized the bride, and in a few hours finished the work of the murder. ted the murder. The sight of the murdered man was aw-ful; the head being literally mashed, and the brain and pieces of scull bone, scattered upon the wall and floor of

the room. A stove in the same room was broken, the mantle and chairs demolished—and all for what? Rum!

Last night, the murdered and the murderer drank freely as they were wont to do, and the result has been shown Cyrus Barton. At the Court of Common Pleas held t Concord, N. H. last week, Caleb Parker was tried on a indictment for a libel, in having charged Cyrus Barton, editor of the N. H. Patriot, with having voted twice

the balloting for Moderator, at the late annual election that town. The jury could not agree on a verdict, and were disharged—eight being for a verdict of not guilty, and four or a verdict of guilty. A new trial has been ordered.

Connecticut Election .- All the towns in the State exelected are Whigs .- Mer. Jour.

The Late Duel .- The correspondent of the National Sazette states, that the committee on the late duel will port in about a week. It is believed that no additional icts of any importance have been developed. The com-litee are expected to report a bill, providing for the trial of all parties concerned in a duel, as for murder, and forver disqualifying them for any office, civil or military .-

Windsor Bank. The Windsor, (Vt,) Statesman o e 29th ult., says that this bank has only ceased to re e:n its bills at the Suffolk Bank of Boston. The direct have invited one of the bank commissioners to inves ate and report the condition of the bank, the result of high investigation, says the cashier, will "convince the tale that the bank is solvent and sound."

A correspondent, writing from Landisburg, Perry Co. (Pa.) under date of the 14th inst., says: "Two men have seen frozen to death in this county the present winter, with no companions but their bottles. The last was on his way from the distillery, full, and when found, he was on his hands and knees, with his pantaloons, skin, and flesh, torn or worn off in his struggles! It chills my blood

There have been only three instances of self-destruction by fire—that of the philosopher Empedocles, who kins, N Orleans; Atlas, Deering, Portland;—Schs Henthrew himself into the crater of Mount Ætna; that of a ry Curtis, Bearse, Albany; Peru, Keazer, New York; Frenchman, who, in imitation of the former, precipitated Lydia, Mills, Hartford; William, N Bedford; Susan & Frenchman, who, in imitation of the former, precipitated himself, in 1830, into the crater of Vesuvius; and that of Phebe, Castine; Albion, Damariscotta; Despatch, Ells-an Englishman, who about thirty years back jumped into the furnace of a large forge. - Transcript.

From Washington we learn, that Mr. Poinsett, who was reported to be dead, is still alive, though in a feeble state. His complaint is a bilious pleurisy. The disease is quite prevalent in the district, and Mr. Jennifer of Maryland and Bruyn of New York are confined at home by a similar illness. Mr. Hunter of Ohio is also seriously indisposed.—Atlas.

Extensive Robbery.—A room in the United States Hotel at Philadelphia was broken open on Friday and between fifty and sixty valuable gold watches and a quantity of lewelry stolen. A reward of \$300 has been offered for

We understand that several banks in this city, have passed resolutions that it is not advisable to resume specie payments without a co-operation of the banks in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Steel Pens .- It is said that thirty-two millions of me-Steel Pens.—It is said that thirty-two millions of metallic pens, manufactured by Mr. Gillot, were disposed of luring the past year.

See Edward, Malcom, Wiscasset for Savannah, with

The Bill abolishing Lotteries, has passed the Legisla-

The Cherokees .- The decree has gone forth, and the | The steam ship Columbia, arrived at New Orleans from

the command of the forces about to be stationed there for enforcing this odious measure.—Mer. Jour.

The Cherokees have presented a petition to Congress, signed by fifteen thousand individuals, urging in the strongest terms the invalidity of the treaty of New Echota, concluded without their authority or consent, and remonstrating against the execution of the treaty, which is declared to be the unalterable determination of the President. The Cherokees acknowledge the power of the United States, and their own feebleness, and rely only on the justice of their cause. But they are an oppressed and a doomed people, like the other tribes of the red men. Their petition has been laid on the table, and there it will probably remain.—Ib.

been attended to according to given directions.

out and soon after heard the boy scream. She run down stairs without a moment's delay, and found the night gown completely burnt up, except where it was gathered around the child's neck. He said he was sweeping up the hearth when his gown took fire. Mr. J. lost a son some years since by drowning.—Boston Patriot.

Annals of Benevolence.—The charitable bequests of William Y. Birch deceased, are as follows:

To the society of the Sons of St. George, established in Philadelphia for the advice and assistance Thompson, S. Harlow, W. Ray, E. Haskell, J. Brown, C. Severance, S. Janes, J. Mattocks, A. Hooper, G. Alexander, B. Levenworth, S. W. Strickland, M. S. Rice, D. 1,000 Carpenter, A. Hanson, C. A. Shapley, C. D. Richardson M. A. Bickford, W. Hatch, M. J. Houghton, S. Herrick, S. Twombly, Geo. W. Wendell, W. C. Fernald, M. Woodward, H. Weston, J. Boutelle, C. A. Dickason, G. W. Baker, S. Eaton, J. H. Skinner, B. Tilley, L. Hough-1,000 ton, L. D. Preston, L. Johnson, \$2 each.
1. Hill, E. Goodnow, J. Waire, J. Sanderson, H. K.
Bryant, H. B. Cheney, \$1 each.

3,000 W. Wilden, \$5-J. Robinson, \$4.50-T. R. Hawley, \$4-J. Litch, \$3-G. T. Maples, \$2.50-I. Frail, \$1.17-D. Young, 83 cts-J. Eaton, 50 cts.

> MARRIED, In this city, Mr. Benjamin Fowler to Miss Sarah Jane Perkins; Mr. John Bryant to Miss Naney Abbot; Mr Daniel H. Russ to Miss Judith Sampson, formerly o

In Charlestown, Mr. Samuel Carr to Miss Carolin Plummer; by Rev. J. Knight, Mr. Elisha B. Withrell o Wellfleet, to Miss Achsah Rich of Charlestown. In Cambridge, Mr. S. Wellington Keeler, of this city 140,000 to Miss Georgiana, eldest daughter of Capt. Edward Han

Thus we see that this good man has poured forth of his generous, charitable bounty, into the lap of the objects of his benevolence, the round sum of one hundred and sixty

| Married, in Norwich, Conn. on 18th March, Mr. George
| Married, in Norwich, Conn. on 18th March, Mr. George

Perry to Miss Izannah, daughter of Mr. John Sly Scarcely had the guests of this wedding returned to the Herrid Murder.—We learn from the U. S. Gazette that Hosea Moore, an aged and respectable citizen of Burlington County, N. J. was murdered on Sunday morning, was blooming with health, and in the freshness of youth The first two days after this tender connection was fo the happy parties were rejoicing with their mutual friend dissolution. Before one short week had ended, the san room where the nuptials were solemnized, was the plac of her funeral—her bridal dress and ornaments were ex

> In this city, on Sunday, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Dr. Samuel Adams, 66; on Friday last, of consumption, Mrs. Mary D. wife of Mr. Noah P. Davis, 29; Mr. Elish Prescott, of the firm of Reed & Prescott, 39; Mrs. Eliz beth Shales, 55; Mr. Justin Andrews, aged 40.

In Roxbury, on Wednesday night, Wm. B. Swett, Esq. 48, merchant, of Boston—found dead in his bed. In Salem, Capt. Timothy Bryant, 83, a soldier of the revolution; Miss Sally Lewis French, 19. In East Bridgwater, Mrs. Charlotte, wife of Mr. Thomas

cepting five have been heard from. Mr. Ellsworth, the Whig candidate for Governor, has been chosen by a majority of about 5000 votes over the regular administration candidate—and by a majority of more than three thousand over the administration and Conservative ticket together. There is a large majority of Whigs in both branches of the Largeletters of the Sanger o In the Senate 18 or 20 of the 21 Senators The standard of his morality was taken from the gospel of Christ, and not from the opinions and practices of men; and there appeared in all his words a propriety

and sincerity, to which few have attained. It is the re-mark of one who knew him well, and knew him long that he had not an enemy among mankind.

Lynn, April 2d, 1833.

T. MERRITT.

[The editor of the Maine Wesleyan Journal is requested to give the above notice an insertion in his paper.]

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Monday, April 2. Arrived, Brig Wm Penn, Taylor, Philad;—Schs Meteor, Curis, Nanticoke; Grand Island, Brown, Norfolk; Gournet, Bucksport; Comet, Belfast; Frances, Portland;

Phæton, Saco; Otter, Portsmouth. Cleared, Brig Rovena, Harmon, Portland; -Schs Trader, Nickerson, and Rose, Burgess, N York; Bahama Gilkey, Castine.

TUESDAY, April 3. Arrived, Brigs Palm, Snow, and Peru, Crosby, Philad; Token, Crowell, Portsmouth;—Schs Pequot, Baker, and Friend, Baker, N York.

Cleared, Brigs Neptune, Comings, Marseilles; America, Butman, St Thomas and a market; Caroline, Per-

WEDNESDAY, April 4. Arrived, Ship Hamilton, Barker, Manilla;—Brigs Lancet, Amesbury, N Orleans; Boston, Crowell, Baitimore; Antares, Clark, Philad;—Schs Gladiator, Cook, Richmond; Wm Wilson, Baker, and Franklin, Billings, Baltimore; Jasper and Cambridge, N York; Otho, Portland. Cleared, Ship Medora, Pike, Charleston;—Brigs Cygnet, Driskell, Surinam; Vernon, Murphy, New Orleans

THURSDAY, April 5.

Arrived, Brigs Leo, Adie, Trinidad; Historian, Tinkgreat among the Indians, was communicated to them from
persons on board the steamboat St. Peter, which made a
voyage in April last up the Missouri and its tributaries,
for the distance of 3000 miles.

We understand that Plymouth, NC; Alnomak, Treat, Cherrystone, Va; Wm Henry, Brown, Nanticoke, Va; Gem, Witcher, Norfolk; Lapwing, Smith, Rappahannock; Elvira, Plumme exandria; Oscar, Boston (of E Machias) Reaper, Mail, Benj Bigelow, Trio, Olynthus, Potomac, W.

The Bill abolishing Lotteries, has passed the Legislature of Louisiana, received the signature of the Governor, and thus become a law.

It is said that General Ripley, a member of Congress from Louisiana, who has for some length of time been absent, from sickness, is now laboring under insanity.

The Editors of the Yankee Farmer, offer a premium of \$30 for the best article on the grain worm; describing its habits, and a remedy against its ravages.

A bill has passed both houses of the legislature of Indiana, making professional gambling, or the keeping any sort of a gambling bank or table, a penitentiary offence. We see it announced that Lieut. Wilkes has accepted the command of the Exploring Expedition.

Friday, April 6.

Arrived, Brigs Lucy, Cassady, St Thomas; Favorite, Clay, Mayaguez; Uncas, Berry, Trinidad; Maria, Mayo, Matanzas; Plato, Alling, Havana; Gen Bolivar, Nason, Norleans; Antioch, Barnes, Mobile; Lucerne, Jordan, St Marks;—Schs Mahala, Sampson, Maracaibo; Profit, Hall, Matanuskeet, NC; Patriot, Cooper, Plymouth, NC; Jas Francis, Nickerson, Richmond; Hope Howes, Howes, Baltimore; Susan, Baker, and Winslow, Young, Philad; Salem and Citizen, N York; Telescope, Nantucket;—Sloops Conveyance, do; China, N York.

Cleared, Brigs Lucy, Cassady, St Thomas; Favorite, Clay, Mayaguez; Uncas, Berry, Trinidad; Maria, Mayo, Matanzas; Plato, Alling, Havana; Gen Bolivar, Nason, Norleans; Antioch, Barnes, Mobile; Lucerne, Jordan, St Marks;—Schs Mahala, Sampson, Maracaibo; Profit, Hall, Matanuskeet, NC; Patriot, Cooper, Plymouth, NC; Jas Francis, Nickerson, Richmond; Hope Howes, Howes, Baltimore; Susan, Baker, and Winslow, Young, Philad; Salem and Citizen, N York; Telescope, Nantucket;—Sloops Conveyance, do; China, N York.

Cleared, Brigs Cervantes, Kendrick, Cronstadt; Balkan, Murch, Mobile;—Schs Orlana, Bouve, Charleston; Pequot, N York; Hickory, Eastport; Echo, Portland;—Scharle de Profit, Matanuskeet, NC; Patriot, Cooper, Plymouth, NC; Jas Francis, Nickerson, Richmond; Hope Howes, Baltimore; Susan, Baker, and Ci FRIDAY, April 6.

SATURDAY, April 7. Arrived, Ship Republic, Coffin, Calcutta; —Brigs Plato, Alling, Havana; Ceres, Kendall, and Levant, Nickerson, Surinan; Olive Chamberlain, Holmes, Havana; McLellan, Larrabee, Matanzas;—Schs Exchange, Sylvester, St Croix; George, Bettes, Aux Cayes; Fort Hill, Baker, Fredericksburg; Majestic, Brackett, Washington, NC; Elijah Chase, Ellis, Middleton, NC; Widow Wadnan Paine, Banach, Middleton, NC; Widow Wadnan Paine, Banach, Santon, Middleton, NC; Widow Wadnan Paine, Banach, Middleton, NC; Widow Wadnan, Paine, Middleton, NC; Widow Wadnan, Widow Wadnan, Paine, Middleton, NC; Widow Wadnan, Paine, Middleton, NC; Widow Wadnan, Widow Wadn

NC; Elijah Chase, Ellis, Middleton, NC; Widow Wad-man, Paine, Rappahannock; Crescent, Short, Wilming-ton, Del; Win Henry, Jameson, Baltimore; Mary Car-ver, Baker, Philad; Eliza, Lucy Blake and Frederick, N York; Telescope, Nantucket. Cleared, Ships Nahant, Gardner, N Orleans; Sama-rang, Abbot, Charleston, in ballast;—Bark Pilot, Boggs, Philad;—Brigs Syren, Wiswell, Mobile; Token, Crow-ell, Alexandria, Pearl, (new. 194 tons) Attins, and Robt ell, Alexandria; Pearl, (new, 194 tons) Atkins, and Robt Waln, Matthews, Philad; Chatham, Taylor, Baltimore4 Waln, Matthews, Philad; Chatham, Taylor, Baltimore, —Schs Piper, Howes, Richmond; Abigail, Friend, Jasper and Cambridge, N York; Oliver and Stranger, Albany; Nancy, N London; Delta, N Bedford; Splendid, Eastport; Rialto, Bangor; Texas, Hallowell; Olinthus and Wim & Sally, Castine; Comet, Belfast; Geo Brooks, Portland; Wim Tell, Dover; Otter and Emerald, Portsmouth; Flying, Newburyport. mouth; Elvira, Newburyport.

SUNDAY, April 8. Arrived, Sch Frederick, Ricker, N Voi

Ship New Orleans, Capt. S. E. Cole, from New York, while at anchor in the outer roads at Buenos Ayres, during a severe gale, Jan. 28, parted her best bower chain at 2 A. M. The other bower was then let go, and she rode The other bower was then let go, and she rode safely until 4 P. M. when that chain also parted, and she began to drag the stream anchor. Capt. C. went off to her at this time in a whale boat, with a pilot, under whose direction every thing was done to save the ship, but to no purpose; she was stranded 4 miles N W of the port, and lighters were immediately sent to discharge her. Many other vessels draged, but it does not consected to warm of the consected the strands of the strands o other vessels dragged, but it does not appear that any were lost. The New Orleans was insured at two offices in this city, to the amount of \$5000.

Brig Hoxie, of and from Thomaston for New Orleans, at Bermuda, was on fire in the hold 8 days before getting in. She was sunk March 16, but afterwards her decks got above water. The vessel is much injured, and all her cargo (lime) lost.

Boston Prices Current.

	APPLES, bbl				fre	om 2.00 t	o 3.00
	BEANS, white, per bushel,					1.12	1.30
-	BEEF, mess, bbl. No. 1,					14.00	14.50
	No. 1,					12.00	12.2
-1	prime,					10.00	11 00
1	BEESWAX, American, ib.					on ex	31
_ 1	CHEESE, new milk, lb. FEATHERS, northern, geese southern, geese FLAX, American, lb. Fish, Cod, per quintal, FLOUR, Genesee, bbl.					8	1
=	FEATHERS, northern, geosc	. Ib.				_	_
- 1	southern, geese					37	45
e	FLAX. American. lb.	,				9	19
r.	Fish, Cod. per quintal.					3.25	3.37
of	FLOUR, Genesee, bbl					8.50	8.78
"	Baltimore, Howard	stre	tee		:	8.00	8.3
- 1	Baltimore wharf		,		•	7.87	8.00
e	Baltimore, wharf,			•	•	7.75	8.00
of]	GRAIN, Corn, aerthern yelle						0.00
1	southern ilat	valle	per u	, u su e i	, .	77	75
7.	white	yend	,,,	•		75	76
1-	white, .						
	Rye, northern, . Oats, northern, (prin HAY, best English, ton of 20	100					1.10
6,	Hay best Postish to coo	ne)					53
	HAY, best ranguan, ton of 20	100	DS.			20 00	10.00
h	Castern screwed,					16.00	18.00
- 1	HONEY. (Cuba) gallon,					40	41
e	Hops, Isiquality, 1b.					5	
y .	2d quanty,			•		3	9
ir	LARD, Boston, 1st sort, 1b.					8	
m	Eastern screwed, Honey (Cuba) gallon, Hops, Istquality, Ib. 2d quality, LARD, Boston, Ist sort, Ib. Southern, Ist sort, LEATURE. Philadelphia etc.			*			
d	treat trace, a minucipality	rette	mage	, 14,	•	28	25
	do. com						24
e	Baltimore city		do.			25	20
h.	do d	ry hi	de,			20	21
d,	do dev bido	ight,				20	2
s,	Boston do. 1	augl	iter,			20	2
ie	ao. ary mue					40	2
r,	Lime, best sort, cask, .					90	1.0
oí	PORK, Mass., inspection, ex	tra e	clear	r, bbl.		21.00	22.0
ie	Clear, from other S	tates	8, .			20.00	21.50
	Mess,					16.50	17.0
e	SEEDS, Herd's Grass bush	el,				2.75	3.0
K-	ned Top, southern	, bus	hel,			87	1.0
	Hemp.					2.50	2.7
-	Red Clover, northe	rn, l	b.			13	14
	Southern Clover.		-			12	1:
n-	TALLOW, tried, lb.					12	13
9.	Woot, prime or Saxony Fl	eece	s, Ib			50	5
na							4
	American, i washed	d,				41	4
a-	American, & washed	ď.				38	4
	American, 1 washe	d.				33	3
q.	E . (Pulled super	fine.				42	4
	€ 5 No. 1.					37	
e	5 3 No. 2.					28	3
	American, a washed American, a washed American, a washed American, a washed E of the state of th					-	_
20							

PRO	VI	SIC	N	MA	R	KET	г.		
	RET	IAT	L F	RIC	CES				
BUTTER, tub, lb.							18	22	
lump,							22	25	
CIDER, bbl.							3.00	3.25	
HAMS, northern, !	b.						12	13	
Southern a	and V	Veste	rn,				12	13	
Eggs, dozen,							18	20	
PORK, whole hogs							9	10	
POTATOES, bushe	١,						37	40	
POULTRY, lb.							14	16	
						[N.	[N. E. Farmer.		

From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot. BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, April 2, 1838.

At market, 240 Beef Cattle, 50 Sheep, and 500 PRICES. Beef Cattle-A small advance was effected : we quote extra, at \$7 25; first quality \$6 75 a 7 00; second quality, \$6 50 a 6 75; third quality, 5 50 a 6 25. Sheep-All at market were taken in one lot at about

5 25 each. Swine—Lots to peddle at 74 a 74 for sows, and 84 a 84 for barrows: at retail, 9c for sows, and 10c for barrow POPULAR RELIGIOUS BOOKS-For Sale to the Trade

and at retail.

Select Remains of Rev. Wm. Nevns, DD. with a Memoir.
Practical Thoughts, by the late Dr. Nevins, of Baltimore.
Teoughts on Popery, by Dr. Nevins.
Hints to Parents on the Early Religious Education of Children—by Gardiner Spring, DD.
The Ministry We Need—by S. H. Gox, DD,
The Lily of the Valley—by the author of "Henry and his Bearer."

Lights and Shadows of Christian Life - by W. C. Brownlee,

DD.
Christian Retirement, from the eighth London edition.
The Spirit of Holiness—by J. H. Evans, AM.
Thoughts on Religious Education and Early Piety—by Rev.
Wm. S. Plumer.
An Earnest Appeal to Christians on the duty of making Efforts and Sacrifices for the Conversion of the World.
Thoughts on Evangelizing the World—by Rev. S. H. Skinner.

ner.
Popery an Enemy to Liberty—by Win. C. Brownlee, DD.
The Museum; The Boy's Friend; Mary and Florence.
Missionary Remains, in Sketches of Evarts, Cornelius and
Wisner—by Rev. Gardiner Spring.
Christian's Pocket Companion, from various authors.
Cause and Cure of Infidelity—by Rev. David Nelzon.
Sernons, by Rev. Charles G. Finney, with Portrait.
Prevailing Prayer—by Rev. C. G. Finney.
Early Piety—by Rev. Jacob Abbot.
Wild Flowers—by a Lady.
Sernons—by Rev. Wm. Nevins, DD.
Practical Religion—by Rev. John Woodbridge, DD.
Narrative of Charles Ball.
"A book which is destined to be as famous as Robinson Cru-

Narrative of Charles Ball.

"A book which is destined to be as famous as Robinson Crusoe, and far nore useful."—Human Rights.

"The narrative is of deep and occasionally harrowing inte-

"It is one of the most interestings narrative which has come om our press."—N. Y. Evangelist.
Christian Perfection—by Rev. John Wesley.
The Infant, a Poem, in four books—by Rev. J. Thines.
Travels in Germany, Prussia and Switzerland—by Henry

Finney's Practical Lectures to Christians.

Fintey's Practical Lectures to Christians.

A new tribute to the Memory of J. B. Taylor.

Autumu Leaves, a collection of Poetry.

The Advent. a Mystery—by Cox.

The Advent a Mystery—by Cox.

The above works have all received the most unqualified approbatory notices from the best religious and other periodicals in the United States, such as the Messenger, Evangelist, Olserver, Com. Advertiser, Evening Star, American, New Yorker, Express, Baptist, &c. of New York, and others.

WEEKS, JORRAN & Co.

121. Washington street.

ALL STANDARD RELIGIOUS BOOKS constantly on

NEW WORK. JUST published and for sale by D. S. KING, 32 Washington Street, "An Appeal to the Methodist Episcopal Church," by Rev. O. Scott. This work contains 156 large octavo pages, and is sold at fifty cents per copy.

April 4. FOR ZION'S HERALD.

ORIGINAL LINES Spoken by a little boy at the Sabbath School Anniversary on Fast Day, at Bromfield St. Church. ISAIAH lviii.

We raise to God our morning sacrifice; The evening shadows listen to our prayer, We daily seek the Lord with waiting eyes, Till he his just and righteous will declare.

"We fast in sorrow-we afflict our soul-We seek no pleasure ;-in no strife we vie : O thou who takest knowledge, take control, And let our suppliant voice be heard on high.

Is this the fast thou choosest? Shall we bow. And as the bulrush hang our head, and weep ? Shall dust and ashes veil our guilty brow, While we our penitential vigils keep?

And shall our brother welter at our feet, His weary neck bowed down beneath the yoke, Shall he with tears in vain our help intreat, While we thy mercy on ourselves invoke ? Lord, should we not the bands of sin remove,

And bid the sighing prisoner go free? The poor and hungry clothe and feed, and prove By deeds of charity our love to thee ? May we, O Lord, dispense, with liberal hand,

The blessings rich to us so freely given-Till all receive, throughout our wide spread land, The gifts of freedom, holiness, and heaven. Then shall our country's light break forth like morn Upon the darkened nations of the earth:

The waiting kingdoms in a day be born, While choirs of angels celebrate their birth. Then health and peace and righteousness shall be Brought forth before us as our blest reward; And for our sure defence, our eyes shall see Around displayed the glory of the Lord.

(Continued from first page.) most noble institutions in the nation, and thereby have commanded universal respect, have interested them-selves in this question. Ministers and churches of the different denominations, are awaking to a conception of the magnitude of the evil, and are calling upon their brethren of various sects to unite in moral efforts to remove it. The attention of a number of our own ministers being turned to the examination of this subject, they become convinced of the sin of slavery, and of the importance of immediate moral effort to remove it. They speak their convictions to others; their number increases daily, till at length a majority in two of the Conferences, desire to express their convictions in a conference capacity, of the moral character of this alarming evil. Resolutions are brought into conference, but not by one of their own number. This calls forth one of the warmest speeches ever delivered in the conference, against ing any thing in a conference capacity on the subject. Here the opposition to Anti-Slavery principles and measures, assumed a serious aspect, and has continued with unabated vehemence to the present time. But all to no purpose, as to suppressing light, and preventing the community from becoming "more than ever convinced of the great evil of American sla-

In your present address, you make a most stren-uous effort to show that if a dismemberment of the church is the result of the present controversy, the whole blame will fall upon us. Again and again you bring up this point before the eye of your reader, as ous of the difficulty of making it appear. We would assure you that such an issue is not what we desire. We believe there is no necessity for it, and we do not believe there is much probability of it. We must confess, that from the attitude you and other writers have lately assumed, however deeply we regret to say it, it does seem as if it were determined that either abolitionism, or abolitionists, should go out of the church! Admitting this were possible, can you afford, dear sir, to sacrifice so large a portion of our church in the North! And even if the sacrifice be made, is it in the least probable, that it will suppress nism? I do not say that this is your design, but I say it has this appearance. The constant effort you make to throw the responsibility of such an event upon the abolitionists is no small indication of this. I ask the candid reader, if there is not an appearance of your "having passed this Rubicon in your own mind," and that those who sympathize with you. in your apparently concerted measures, are getting ready for such an event? I solemnly believe there is much more preparation on your part, than there is on ours. Nay more, on our part there is no preparation or intention of such an event. Have we ever directly or indirectly invited our brethren to withdraw from the church? Have we ever said, that provided abolitionists should secure a majority in the General Conference, that we did not know but it would be "right" to cut off those conferences which are opposed to them? Have we seized with avidity upon the incidentals of this discussion, and based our principal arguments on them? But what have we done? Why simply said and proved that slavery is sin, that it is the most crying abomination in the land, that it ought to be immediately repented of and abandoned, and that moral effort ought to be immediately used to accomplish this infinitely desira-This constitutes "the head and front of ble result. our offending.

And how are we met? Why simply by the cry of schism," "disnemberment" of the church, "revolutionary measures," of having begot a "fanatically rancorous spirit," and a similar style of phraseology. You are aware that in every age of the church, the same phraseology has been employed against the measures of the greatest and best of men-men and measures, for which the church will have occasion to bless God to the latest period of time. And if it has been employed against the best men, when they were laboring to bring about reforms in public senti ment, reforms of far less importance than that of the ncipation of no less than two millions five hundred thousand human beings from a system of cruelty and oppression, all the evils of which it is impossible an language to describe, it is not strange that it should be employed against us, though it somewhat surprises, and not a little afflicts, that it should

come from just such a source. But "the age of wonders is past. Former ages may have had their physical wonders-their supernatural wonders-their wondrous heroes and sages, But it was reserved for the present age to astonish the world by its logical wonders!" Opposition to an evil existing in the nation and in the church, of such a character that Mr. Wesley declared it "could not be tolerated even on principles of heathen honesty," much less on Christian principle, is the "resnsible cause" of any division, in the church, which may follow." "Brethren are certainly welcome to all the protection that this gossamer screen can afford them. But it will not do. Responsibilities are not so easily shaken off, and packed upon others." creates the necessity for emancipation efforts? Will you say that there is no such necessity-that the evil does not exist, or that, if they do exist, Christians, North and South, are in no sense or degree responsi-

But we are "assailing the rules of the church the officers of the church, the judicatories of the church, high and low, the periodicals of the church, and all her institutions!" We "are assailing a large portion of our brethren, by asserting that theirs is not the Christian religion." These are very grave, sweeping charges. And now, dear sir, would you have us retort, by reminding you of an "interesting corres-

ble for its existence?

pondence"—of events previously to it—of the manner consequence of the course they have pursued, is curling which whole conferences, as well as individuals, have frequently been spoken against. And are not help it. This would be the case, to a very great exthe characters of these men and conferences as dear tent if not a single Methodist preacher had o them as yours can be to you? Suppose I were to tured on slavery. The subject makes so direct an make out a string of charges as numerous, based upon a spond authority, would it be calculated to elicit truth on the great question in debate, or harmonize the views and feelings of brethren, or promote the As to those effects on the churches, and the circulation of the churches are the community will know the truth. purity and union of the church? Because it is said, cumstance of repeatedly requesting that notices of that any system of Christianity, which practices, and lectures and meetings for prayer in behalf of the more especially seeks to prove the "rightful exist-ence" of American slavery by the Bible, is, in so far into compliance with their measures for the sake of as it does this, a defective Christianity, is it saying that theirs "is not the Christian religion?" Would you as you describe. And there is want of evidence that not say that a Christianity which practised and attempted to prove the "rightful existence" of rum- to read a notice of a meeting, the design of which is making, rum-selling and rum-drinking, is in so far, a to consider the case of the slave?

Can you suppose they will be believed, by an impar-tial community? Are such charges founded on the own merits. fact, that we have asked to do, in a conference capacity, just what other conferences have done, and are annu-And after all must this be charged upon us? In your have assumed a prerogative with which their offi are persisted in by anti-abolitionists, there must be a division of the church—the anti-abolitionists them—You have introduced a resolution of the Methodist will; would it not show conclusively, that your viz. neasures tend to schism, as much as ours do?

" We certainly do not wish to be wilful in this matter; but then" our brethren who are now employing their whole power against us, "should bear in mind be acted upon." that the position we occupy in relation to them, is not getting up." "We were peaceably pursuing our course, which we believed the providence of God marked out for ne" with what what it is not an uncommon thing for resolutions of an improper character to be course. marked out for us," with what success let the sough of heaven and earth hear witness when le " we are of heaven and earth bear witness, when lo," we are met, with what now appears to be "a recklessness I think I see something much more fitted to produce which is truly astonishing." While we believe that God must be obeyed rather than man, where truth which says, "that we will not receive petitions and and duty are clearly revealed, where we are sustained by the standard writers of our church and discipline too, there are none who look more carefully at consequences than we do. What do we profess We find no fault with our brethren, for not thinking as we do. We are perfectly willing "to think and think to this effect, "that he had received a resolution let think." Only let let think." Only let us express our opinions, and we are perfectly willing our brethren should theirs. Let us express our opinions on this, as upon all other subjects, as individuals and conferences, let us exer-Christian ministers and we can live with our brethren in love. Can it be supposed that inquiry can be supim or his master. In the language of the amiable Miss A. E. Grimke, God has not suffered one instance

the same time presents another aspect of the revolutionary character of these measures,"—the censorious large share of vituperation and censure." Of the and uncharitable treatment of our Southern brethren. Then follows a quotation of our " sayings and doings," —a list of terms and phraseology which has been em-ployed by abolitionists. And these are presented in will not say that all the terms which have been employed by abolitionists, have been the best-that some them may not have been improper. To say this, would be claiming that they are more than men. I will not stop here to inquire what provocations they may have had-or whether they have not been placed circumstances fitted to try men's souls. But supse I were to make out a list of terms and phrase ogy, employed on the other side, and draw my inferices; would it not be as weighty testimony in the ne case as in the other? But I will not do it, as I ave not treasured them up, though I doubt not, that s fearful a list could be made out, as that which you ave arrayed against us. If terms and phraseology ed on one side are fitted to produce schism, are not those used on the other equally as pernicious? But is not the bringing them up, and marshalling them in ray, placing them in just such a position, as to preent the most deformed aspect, without the least atmpt to find an apology for them, much more fitted produce schism? So I think, and so I doubt not ur readers will believe. Again in the same paragraph you say,

"In farther proof, that they consider us, not merely f the charges, they, (i.e. your brethren) inform us, that hey are constrained to tell us the truth plainty, and call against the Georgia Conference and the Baltin Conference." There is a difference between conngs by their right names to bring us to repentanceon of their course.

Is there no confounding of distinctions here? Beause the truth is spoken plainly, and things are called The Georgia Conference has said, that slavery "is no by their right names, does it follow that we consider a moral evil," and it is believed that the Baltimore hem all equally guilty, if guilty at all, of the things Conference did virtually nullify our disciplinary rule of which we speak? We believe that many of our on slavery. Can you believe, that the discipline has know how it is that they can continue their opposition of these conferences? I am very much mistaken, if to us, how they can attempt apologies for slavery there are many in the North, or the East, but do be under any circumstances, which are so liable to be lieve, that the doctrine, that slavery is not a moral evil, construed to support the system ;-apologies which is an entire abandonment of our discipline on this suberrors? I would not take the responsibility of some from within or without, should it not defend the Church writeles, written by northern ministers, in defence of when so important a rule as that which relates to slaances, not for all the gold in America; yet I believe doings," and therefore should not be these men may be good men. And here it is in place the Advocate observe this rule, when it commented on to say, that I want evidence to believe that the present the "official doings" of the New England Conference controversy, has so direfully injured the characters at its last election of delegates to the General Confer and influence of certain highly respected brethren, as some would have us believe. So far as I am con-Suppose, (what never has been proved) that they were cerned as an individual, and I think I speak the sen- who is to judge, the conference or the official organ timents of thousands, it has not altered my estimate

If the latter, then it appears that there is an exception
of their personal virtues. Have we never till the and their mistakes and errors! That these breth-character, then they may rebuke them. This point ren's sentiments are not received on the subject of should be examined with all the care, that its in slavery, and that their influence on that subject, in tance demands.

defective Christianity? Yet this is all we have done. church which has been injured, by such practices?

"And yet these brethren tell us, if we will submit How will this fastidiousness, and other moral phenomto their course, and bow our neck to their measures, ena, be looked upon a few years hence? there will be no schism! And if we will not drive on in their course, on us be the consequences! We whether he will read such notices or not, but I should thought these brethren professed to be opposed to think that common courtesy would be sufficient to slavery and popery, but this looks a little too much like induce one to comply with such a request. This has a determination to have their own way at the expense been done by us for colonizationists, when they deof others-a little too much like making their own sired to have the claims of their cause advocated. I unofficial, unsanctioned will, the law for others." have myself given out an appointment for a defence Here let me ask on what authority you found such of colonization, in a church where nine tenths were sentiments as these? When, and where, were they abolitionists; sat in the desk with the lecturer, while uttered by abolitionists? When have we required the congregation listened with the utmost deference any to "bow" their "necks" to our measures? I to the speaker. Abolitionists are perfectly willing, am astonished and grieved, that you should suffer yea desirous, that the claims of any cause should be yourself to record such charges against your brethren. heard,—and will, I am persuaded, do their utmost to

ally doing? When we have been denied, repeatedly, it is resolved "in large Methodist conventions, that the privilege of stating our views, explaining our the bishops are usurpers." I ask when and where? ons, and correcting errors which have been al- I have never seen it written; nor have I ever beard leged against us, in our official journal, we have sought them so called. In regard to "defences of slave-other modes of communication? But have we in any instance endeavored to force brethren to believe as stances." Whenever their defences are so called, we do? Much less have we touched their character was not this qualification used? Does not this and motives for differing from us. Is it slavery and change the entire character of the quotation? Is it popery to request to do just what the constitution of just to quote half of a sentence, and omit the qualifi-our church authorizes us to do? Can any thing be cation, on which its entire character depends? As embodied in language more fitted to create schism to their being called usurpers, is there not a differthan the paragraph on which I am now commenting? ence between saying, that in one of their acts, they language I must say, that "this attempt to ward off did not invest them, and calling them usurpers? responsibility in advance, shows two things. It shows Must the act of an official man never be looked at, arly that "you and others, from some cause, recoil when it is believed that that act deprived a hundred at the thought of being the real or reputed authors men of their rights? In these particulars, and in the of schism, and also, that" you "anticipate a revolutionary result." Suppose I were to say to all our chusetts, you have betrayed yourself into the very candid brethren who love the church, better than fault, for which you so severely chastised "Mr. they love anti-abolitionism, that if present measures Storrs," viz., that of arguing from a particular fact to

selves expect it, unless they can subdue us all to their convention, in Cazenovia, N. Y., which is as follows:

"That we will not receive into our circuits and stations any preacher, by the appointment of a bishop, who will not receive petitions and memorials, and suffer them to

This resolution you acknowledge was laid upon the might disapprove the character of this resolution, yet a dismemberment of the church, in the principle memorials and suffer them to be acted upon." If the principle do not exist, against which the resolution was directed, then had it passed, it would have why simply to speak the truth in love. I think something like three years ago, I heard one fault with our brethren, for not thinking of our superintendents say, in open conference, someof the leader's meeting of one of our churches, saving that said meeting would not receive or would not sustain, (I cannot positively say which,) a preacher who should agitate the anti-slavery question." Is not the our prerogatives as men, as Christians and as principle here embodied, as schismatical and revolutionary in its character, as the principle in the resolution of Cazenovia? They both propose conditions pressed on the subject of slavery, either in or out of the church? As to consequences to the slave, it is yet to be proved that our efforts have injured either the resolutions originated with different bodies of the smight. men, do not alter the principle upon which they proceed. If the one of Cazenovia was "rank treason to of emancipation to result in violence. And it is yet to be shown that our measures lead to such a result.

In your next paragraph you observe, "while this shows that we are not aggressors in this matter, it at the court that they are schismatical, is more fitted to produce schism than either?

But our "central official paper, has come in for a truth of this remark, those who read both sides of the controversy, as published in the papers alluded to, Our objection to the Advocate, is not will judge. that it is our official journal; nor that it is set for the oof of the schismatic tendency of our measures. defence of the church against "attacks from within will not say that all the terms which have been emorphisms that it is our of the church against "attacks from within or without;" nor that it should be neutral on the antislavery question. I never heard or read any comon these accounts; but it is, that when their principles and measures have been mis-stated and misrepresented, without allowing a correction and full explanation, that brethren have complained. I beieve that some whole conferences have felt themselves aggrieved on this account. Take the "Interesting Correspondence," as one instance. It is no trifling thing, for some hundreds of ministers to be misrepresented, in a medium which spreads the error throughout our entire church. Can any one doub that our Southern brethren generally, would have very different opinions of us, if they could have read our sentiments from our own pens? But in all this I do not question the motives of the editors. I verily believe they thought they were doing God service, but still, that does not alter the influence of their errors. But supposing all which they have done or this subject, was just as it should be; was such arti-cles as that from "Honestus," and others similar, on the character of the lamented Lovejoy, necessary for the defence of the General Conference, or to an explanation of the conference right question.

But "the Advocate is blamed for not coming ou Conference." There is a difference between coming nd then refer to the severity of Christ and his apostles out against a conference, and coming out against a oward the Scribes and Pharisees, and others, in justifical act of a conference. In the preceding paragraph, you have said, "Is not the Advocate set for the defence of the church against all attacks, from within or without? rethren are under a great mistake, and we do not not been touched in its vital elements, by these acts ve know are actually used for this purpose. Is it an ject. I have heard but one sentiment expressed, on ncommon thing to believe that some men are good the position taken by the Georgia Conference. And same time they may hold very great if the Advocate is set for the defence of the Chi he "rightful existence" of slavery in some circum- very is virtually nullified? But they were "official earned to distinguish between good men the "official doings" of conferences, are of a partizar

An annual conference has declared, that slavery " is | not a moral evil." We might here describe what this evil is, in its principles, practices, and tendencies; and tion of 1000 copies has been called for every mouth endencies. place the resolutions in question, in juxtaposition with it. Passing this over, it may be remarked, that if it be not a new, it is altogether an unauthorized doctrine, that the official acts of individuals or associated bodies, may not be examined, and opinions expressed upon them, by the humblest individual member of the body. Certainly they may be examined by men, whom the General Conference has deemed competent to occupy the editorial chair of its official organ and by other conferences holding the same relation to the general body. I think, it would not be difficult to show, from the history of the doings of annual conferences, that this has frequently been done. If, therefore, such measures are schismatic in one case, they are in the other; and if we are by this measure bringing about schism, we have done nothing more the the example of others, yourself not excepted, has fully

In your concluding paragraphs, you allude to the "time, place and manner," of handling the official acts of public men and public bodies. I must cordially acknowledge, that such men and their acts, should be treated with all the decorum, which the character of the parties concerned, and the importance of the subject demand. This I believe was the case at the Lynn Convention; and for aught I know, has been the same elsewhere. Nothing was then done, and nothing is now desired, but what we believe, is perfeetly consistent with the constitution of the church. Was there harm in this? There was nothing done which savored of "crimination or recrimination, random charges, exparte trials, popular excitements, and

From some of your remarks, it would seem, that the principal business of those brethren, who have felt it their duty to lecture on slavery, was to complain of the acts and doings of "official men" and official organs." But is it in fact so? They have, no doubt, spoken of certain acts and doings, in their public lectures, but my confidence in them induces me to believe, that they spoke of them as they were. Those who have read what they have written, will decide on the character of their articles. 1 must be lieve, that the aversion felt, is more to their principles

than to their mode of proceeding. After a description wrought with your usual abili-

ty, you proceed to inquire,
"What reasons do our brethren give for their course None but what in their character, are revolutionary? "The Church officers and judiciaries are all so radically wrong, that they will not correct each others abuses and sins. This is the sum and substance of their plea. According to this, we are now in a state of revolution. These men have resolved the church into its original elements and start anew to excite a fashion to their liking, the decomposed elements of ecclesiastical society."

Is this a true statement? I leave the candid reader to answer this question for himself. What are the facts? It has been said and proved, that the Metho dist E. Church, has departed from her principles, spirit, and practice, on the single subject of slavery. Can any one compare the past with the present, contrast the writings of Mr. Wesley with recent documents, and resolutions of annual conferences, and loubt it? It is believed further, that in order that this evil may be removed, it must be seen, and moral means must be used to effect its removal. We have complained also, of certain acts and doings, of official men, which would not admit of a free and full expression of sentiment on this subject, in our confer ence capacity. True, agents have visited other con ferences to speak to their brethren on this subject. So we have had agents to visit other conferences on a variety of subjects. This is no uncommon thing. If they have done wrong, they are amenable to the proper authorities of the Church.

I have endeavored to notice, every thing essential in your third communication. There are some other particulars, not so essential to this subject, which yould notice, had not this article already become, perhaps, too long. I think it must appear that your charge of the disorganizing tendency of our measures, that our design is the dismemberment of the Church is unsupported and uncalled for. And I think that it is further manifest, that if the charge lay at the doo of any, it must be at the door of those who oppose us

In closing, I wish to remark upon one fact. would be unwilling to have it believed, that you are not as much opposed to slavery as any of us. Yet throughout the whole of the communications, on which I have remarked, I have not noticed one explicit condemnation of American slavery. You may reply that this is not the subject of your letters; but my dear sir, if you felt that abhorence to this abomination, which it so richly merits from the heart of every philanthropist, would it not somewhere appear? Is slavery so much better than our princi measures, that it merits less condemnation? Would the seventy-thousand members in our own church which are held in slavery, if they had the facts, and were allowed to express an unembarrassed opinion, agree in the same conclusions with yourself? True,

ded and interested; but would it not be quite as un sophisticated, quite as righteous in the sight of God : Permit me to say, that I cherish no other feeling toward you, and the brethren from whom we differ, than I should be willing to cherish in a dying hour, and beg to subscribe myself your brother in a PURE J. Horton. and peaceful gospel, Boston, March 16.

theirs would be the judgment of the ignorant, degra-

SIBERIAN WHEAT.

Mr. EDITOR-In answer to the inquiries in the las Yankee Farmer, concerning the Siberian wheat, I would state that I have cultivated the Siberian (which is synonymous with Bald) wheat the three last seasons; and the last year my crop amounted to more than a hundred bushels. In my opinion, it is the best kind of wheat now in use in this section. Ist, because it requires a less quantity to seed an acre, five pecks quantum sufficit for an acre of ground in good tilth. 2d, because it grows taller than bearded wheat, which renders the labor of reaping less painful. 3d, because it is more agreeable work to take it up and bind it. 4th, because it shells out less through every process of harvesting. 5th, because it yields more bushels to the acre. And last, though not least, it bushels to the acre. And last, though not least, it yields more pounds of flour to the bushel, than most other kind of wheat, and the quality of the flour is inferior to none. Objection—Bald wheat is harder and tougher to thresh than other wheat. Perhaps it is; but with a good threshing machine, and a brisk horse, there will be no complaint .- Yankee Far.

A COALITION .- Universalism and modern Infidelity are twin sisters. They mutually support each other. We ventured the remark, a short time since, before a large company of Iufidels, that they had a strong affinity for Universalists—that they were quite contented with any kind of preaching, that denied a future retribution-and that the fact that the Bible taught this doctrine, was their chief reason for casting it away. We were acquainted with the fact, that the Infidels of our neighborhood often frequented and patronized the preachings of a Universalist minister One of the chief speakers at Tammany Hall being present, at the close of our discourse, in personal conversation, remarked, that what we had said of Universalism was all true. He added, "They often find fault with us for being Infidels. But why," I tell them, "find fault with us? You've no hell to put us in."--.N. Y. Evangelist.

Duelling.-The celebrated Mr. O'Connell once applied the epithet "beggarly" to the corporation of Dublin. This drew upon him a challenge. In the duel he killed Mr. D'Esterre, his antagonist, For thus shedding the blood of a fellow-being he felt such strong "compunctious visiting," as caused him to "register a vow in Heaven" never, under any circumstances, to fight another duel.—Madisonian.

We wish agents to be particular to write the numbers of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are scribers.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

tion of 1000 copies has been called for every month since was first published.]

THE YOUNG WIFE, or Duties of Woman in the Marrie Relation. Fourth stereotype edition, embellished by a beautiful steel frontispiece and vignette By Wm. A Alcola Author of the Young Mother, House I Live In, and Young Man's Guide, and Editor of the Library of Health.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following are a very few of the highly commendatory notices of the above work, which have appeared in respectable periodical prints in various parts of the country:—

periodical prints in various parts of the country:—

"This is one of the best practical treatises of the day; currect and thorough in its teachings—familiar and forcible in its reasonings and illustrations, as well as excellent in its intention and object, on every point of donestic economy and good deportment. The young wife (and many old ones too, as well as those who are neither) will find this volume an able counseling and guide. We rejoice to perceive that the work has reached a second edition, almost before being known out of the city of Boston, and trust that another edition will not supply the demand of this city alone. A hundred thousand copies would not suffice for the whole country, if all who need its instructions were prepared to receive them. The requirements of economy, industry, temperance, healthfu ness, purity, &c., &c., and all demestic virtues, are here most clearly set forth and cogen, ly enforced. May they be as faithfully studied and heeded!!——New Yorker.

"It is replete with good common sense, sound reasoning."

—New Yorker.

"It is replete with good common sense, sound reasoning, scriptural testimony, and telicitons illustration from all sources. Our advice to every young wife, and to all elder wites, who are willing to improve themselves and their families, is, to procure this book, and read it; and read it again, and again, and they will not fail to appreciate its worth."—Boston Records.

"We find much to approve, little to cavil with, and nothing to condemn in this book. It is one of a class of books with should fill a shelf in every lady's book-case."—Ladies' Companion.

union.
"We think it eminently calculated to do good, and wo "We think it eminently calculated to do good, and would be artily commend it. As a present, it is the most fitting see that can be made to a lady—whether married or single, in bloom or the wane. It is worth a thousand of trashy annual with their rich binding and gilt leaves."—Portland Transcript "It contains many excellent hints for the formation of character of a good and useful wife "-Ch. Register.

"It is the best book on the subjects upon which it treats the vas ever made."—Zion's Herald.

Published by March 7. GEO. W. LIGHT, 61

PAPER HANGINGS.

BORDERS AND FIRE BOARD PRINTS. A good a BORDERS AND FIRE BOARD PRINTS. A good assortment of the above articles, both of French and American manufacture, may be found at the Boston Pajeer Hanging Manufactory and Warehouse, in the circular building, at the junction of Salem and Endicott streets. Builders and conserved a separate of the same of th

uily solicit a continuance. James E Spear, SPEAR & MERRIAM. 3m

BOOKS.

THE General Catalogue, Sabbath School Books and Trees published by the Methodist Book Concern at New Yor, are for sale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washington and their wholesale and restail prices. street, at their wholesale and retail prices.

Also, Bibles of different sizes and quality; prices varying

Robinson's Calmet,
Josephus' Works—Rollins' Aucient History,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Benson's Sermons and Plans,
McCullock's Evidences of Christianity,
Lick's Works—Rutterworks', Commissioner McCullock's Evidences of Christianny, Lick's Works—Butterworth's Concordance, Sturm's Reflections—Woods on Depravity, All of which are warranted to be cheap at our retail pres I liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers. Likevise, A great variety of other Religious and Historia Woods

Works.

We are prepared to furnish to order all approved Theologic al, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, which can be precuin this city.

D. S. KING
Sept. 20.

Agent N. E. Conterent.

Periodical and Book Store. WEEKS, JORDAN & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR

121 Washington street THE FAMILY NURSE.

OR Companion of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. Child revised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical So

"How shall I cure Dyspepsia?"
"Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it."

"This book merely contains the elements of nursing, and by no means intended to superscele the advice of a physicial it is simply a household friend, which the unexperienced maconsult on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when the shains of the state of the s

FOR Schools, Choirs, &c. A complete supply of the various works in popular use, for sale at the Literary Rooms 121 Washington street. WEEKS, JORDAN & CO. Feb. 28.

MUSIC BOOKS.

PRINTING

Of every description, executed with neatness, and on reerms, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, v PAMPHLETS—such as Sermons,
Addresses, Catalogues, &c.;
HANDPILLS;
CARDS—On plain or enamelled
surface;
Washington street, viz.
Labels—such as Sermons,
Addresses, Catalogues, &c.;
BLANKS—Deeds, Mortagas, Breaks
Ceipts, Certificates, Warnan,
Tax Bills, &c. &c.

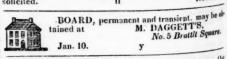
BOSTON WESLEYAN LIBRARY. LOCATED in the Library Room of the Methodist Epico pal Church in Bromfield Street. Persons desirous of taining shores, or subscribing, will find the Librarian in attendance every Friday evening from 7 to 9.

37 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Feb. 14. eptf CHANDELIER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a good second hand Chandelier, suitable for a meeting-house or large hall. Also, two large stove, and seventeen hanging lamps. The above articles will be sold low, (as they belong to a society that have no further use for them.) on application to SABL SMITH, at the Courier office, No. 4 Congress square, or to Moses Mellen, 38 Union street.

PHINEAS HOWES, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 11 Washington street, (a stairs.) keeps constantly on hand an assertment of Broad cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be made to order at short notice. The patronage of the public is respected solicited.



SETH GOLDSMITH, Book-Binder, Franklin Avenue, Old books rebook and Morocco work neathy repaired at short notice.

Particular attention given to binding newspapers Oct. 19

TERMS OF THE HERALD. 1. The HERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per another fine paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. High ment is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$350. if not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eight

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, line and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, a whom payment may be made.

4. All Communications designed for publication, should addressed to the Editor, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, should be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers. 6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other man involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the name



Published by

Vol. 1X. No. 16.1

WILLIAM C. BROWN, E. D. S. KING, Agent.

Office No. 32 Washingto

DAVID H. ELA, Print

[From the Christian Advocate and ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBE To the Corresponding Secretary of the Missio Methodist Episcopal Church

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—A year of un perity to the Liberia mission has just and it becomes my pleasing duty to board of managers of the Missionary ular annual report, with the prospect fore us, and an estimate of the probable sary to enable us to meet the expenses for the ensuing year. In doing this, I f ble to express my gratitude to the gre Church for the repeated manifestation given us during the past year, that the in which your missionaries are engag of God; and for the great success wh descended to grant unto their feeble e vent and united prayers with which 1837—" Save now, we beseech, O I we beseech thee, send now prosper been in vain. The thousands of piot the Christians of America, which hav supplicating a throne of Divine grace ot been pleading for nought. The has been poured out upon us in ri e. and we have had seasons have been hitherto unknown in the mission. Scores of precious souls ha from darkness unto light, and from t tan unto God. Nor has this work merely to the citizens of Liberia. O to see the Gospel of the Son of God more generally among the natives, hunto us to some good degree; and of Afric's degraded and benighted learned to know that Christ whom eternal. We have witnessed, with of interest, their transformation by their mind—we have listened to their groans while they have been bathed feet of Jesus; and, as we have wept they wept, so have we been enabled them when, having passed from dead could rejoice in God their Saviour. God too, in almost every settlement strong in the Lord and in the pow liness seems to be the pursuit o their constant cry is to be saved from and pollution of sin as well as its guil to love their God with all their heart have entered into this rest of full red not ashamed to confess that God is to cleanse from all unrighteous.

Another cause of heartfelt gratitu

help which has been afforded us in our missionary band of the three larrived in the Charlotte Harper, last only can we rejoice at their coming but at the great goodness and mercing them. For while others have en called to mourn over the sister Matthias, the wife of our exce governor of Bassa Cove; and over pious Miss Annesley too—the hand been laid most gently on these. The physician to your missionary established and such a one too as you have sent skilful-calls loudly for our praise Father. His almost total exemptifever, save two or three slight touch th to name scarcely, i dented in the history of any of the who have come to Liberia, and spen on its shores. But while we attribu to the kind interposition of a gracio would be injustice in me, and an inj come after to withhold the fact, that tremely temperate and abstemious li in all things; such his lynx-eyed v minutiæ which might invite diseas self-denial in the use of what may be common comforts of life, that I won tilence which walketh at noonday" in his system on which to rest eve

In the ministry, too, there is an ex the Divine life! in the acquisition edge, and in zeal for the Lord's hou of the Redeemer. The Liberia mis ference closed a very interesting sess on the 8th instant. Three promising been received on trial; two into ful every thing combines to encourage of little one will yet become a thousand one a strong nation."

But it will doubtless be pleasing this mission to hear separately from department of the work. Monrovia.—This place is our stron a society here, in which there are me

fellow citizens place such confident majority of the public officers in the filled by them. The Church general to their privileges, and trying to pres mark for the prize of their high callin taught during the year by brother tioned preacher, and sister Eunice I tolerably well attended, and have vould beg leave to report to t agers, that having long since discover need of an institution of a higher gra mon day schools; and as providen house intended to be erected in 1837 the estimate for the expenses of that built, I have concluded, and do earn will meet the sanction of the Missi erect a building for the purpose o academy of such a character as to m this rapidly increasing mission. We heard of plans for the establishment high school in Liberia; but we hav em, and read in American periodic lections made for this purpose. We ing done; and while others talk about have concluded to be up and doing. too fast, my fathers and patrons wil But, sir, such is my conviction great need of the institution of a " Conference Seminary," that the site ha -the foundation laid, the walls go anxious expectations of the Methodis beria looking up to the rising buil where their young men, their child an education suited to the claims whi eir country, will have upon them

Here we have more than a score of t